

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

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EXPORT BEEF IN THE MAKING

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A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities, and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up; is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

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Garden Peas

Every person who has had a chance to develop normal tastes, relishes green peas. The trouble with a good many is to know how to get them early and have them continue bearing until freeze up.

Peas are adapted to a cool, moist climate. We can achieve best success by planting early and mulching, or by continuous cultivation. The varieties of peas can be counted by the hundred. Every seedsman lists from ten to forty kinds. The wrinkled pea is the best quality, the smooth pea being of poor quality, the wrinkled sorts having a high flavor. Some of these are of the dwarf habit needing no support, but to prolong the season you will need to use some of the taller growers which must be supported by brush or a trellis.

Experimenters have been able to secure a succession and fully supply the table for a period of from eight to nine weeks. It will be perhaps only after trial that you can decide what varieties are best adapted to your special location. After a little experience you will be able to select a half-dozen or so which will fill all your needs. This is a long enough list for any practical gardener. If you have time for experimenting you may find pleasure in planting many kinds. Six varieties is really enough and you can select them so that one will mature after the other and yet you can plant them all the same day.

A light, sandy soil and a southern exposure will force the crop along providing it gets moisture, but the peas will not be of as good quality as if they were grown on a good loam soil. Take a south slope for early ones and a northern slope for late ones. Of course, as a rule people cannot do this but must work with the slope they happen to have. Something can be done by mulching to retard the late crop. After the vines are up and staked, stop the cultivator and put in a layer of clean straw, about four inches, well tramped down. This will maintain moisture and keep down the weeds at the same time.

There are many varieties and probably no two experimenters would use the same list, but here is a list of six that will do the business and are worth trying unless you know you have something very satisfactory: Little Gem, Gradus, Little Marvel, Telephone, Champion of England, Improved Stratagem. A row a rod long of each variety will do the trick.—Jno. W. Lucas.

Our Cover

The photo on our cover was taken on the winter-feeding grounds of that veteran Winnipeg cattleman, H. A. Mullins. These steers were part of the large bunch that he fed for export last winter and shipped over the C.N.R. short line to the port of Quebec.

"Pop," enquired little Clarence Lily-white, "what am a millennium?"

"Sho," said the parent. "Doan' you know what a millennium am, chile? It's jes about de same as a centennial, on'y it's got mo' legs."

News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Manitoba

Successful U.F.M. Banquet at Wingham

The Wingham U.F.M. local held a very successful banquet in the auditorium of the Wingham Consolidated School, on January 14. About 60 members, along with a number of invited guests, were present, and did ample justice to the good things provided by the ladies' section.

E. Barager filled the position of toastmaster in his usual free and easy style, and the several toasts proposed were ably responded to by various members. The whole program was full of spirit and enthusiasm, and the feature of the evening was the enthusiastic welcome given to the provincial secretary, D. G. McKenzie, who gave a very interesting and informative address on the work of the U.F.M.

Wingham U.F.M. has already passed its last year's membership, and is confidently looking forward to a still greater increase.—J. E. K.

Carman U.F.M.

There was a good attendance at the annual meeting of the Carman U.F.M. held on January 2. After the ordinary business was transacted, the election of officers for 1925 was held, which resulted as follows: President, A. Larson; vice-president, Dr. J. A. Munn; secretary, C. Montgomery; directors, J. Wilkie, F. E. Clark, A. Smith, S. E. Abercrombie and J. B. Davidson.

A committee was appointed for the purpose of rounding up the local membership, and it was decided that the local should co-operate with adjacent locals re shipping in seed corn, clover seed, etc.

At their next meeting to be held shortly, reports of the delegates to the annual convention will be given.

Darwin U.F.W.M.

The following are a few of the activities of the newly-organized Women's Section at Darwin: Surgical assistance at a cost of \$25 was rendered to a sick neighbor of their community, as well as medical aid given to a neighbor woman, and a loan to enable her to carry on for the immediate future.

The annual Christmas Tree was held for the children of the community. Candy, fruit and refreshments were served free by the members of the local.

Their social functions for the year consisted of a Cake-Cut and Dance, held in May, and a Whist Drive and Dance held in October, which brought into their local treasury a considerable sum of money. Other sources of income are: selling refreshments at social functions held by the Athletic Association of the community.

The local is now working towards the organization of a Sunday School for the district, and is preparing a very interesting program for 1925. Mrs. G. Hallson, is secretary.

Arden U.F.W.M. Activities

Arden U.F.W.M. had a membership of 32 for 1924, and has done splendid work during the year.

The following are a few of their activities: A dressmaking and millinery demonstration, a women's conference, a banquet, papers given at meetings on Hatching and Rearing Chicks, Co-operative Marketing of Eggs and Poultry, Importance of Personal Appearance, Manitoba Fruit Growing, Character in the Individual Is The Greatest Asset in Any Group, Canning Vegetables, Current Events, etc. A donation of \$41.60 was sent to the Temperance Alliance, being proceeds from a concert and silver medal contest. \$10 was awarded to the Entrance pupil obtaining the highest

marks around Arden, and a further donation of \$10 made to the Welfare Club, for the purpose of beautifying the cemetery. Several social evenings were also held during the year, and a tea, which netted them a sum of \$10.75.

Committees are appointed at the beginning of the year to arrange the work for the season, and found to be very satisfactory.

Saskatchewan

Grain Growers' Serial

What the S.G.G.A. has done for the farmer.

85. A deputation of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, on which the S.G.G.A. was represented, in April, 1924, urged on the government the passage of legislation making the grounds of divorce equal as between men and women, providing for the personal naturalization of women, and the retention of British nationality by a British woman who marries a man of foreign nationality.

These are quite in line with the policy of the S.G.G.A., which has always stood for equality between the sexes.

86. The same deputation demanded protection for British subjects and others domiciled in Canada from deportation without trial.

This is a re-assertion of the British principle that a man should be held innocent until he is proved to be guilty.

87. The above deputation also asked for the appointment of an agricultural representative on the board of the Canadian National Railways, the immediate completion and construction of C.N.R. branch lines in settled districts where needed, and equalized freight rates on grain on eastern and western routes.

88. Other demands of the deputation were for the handing over of the surplus from the Wheat Board to the provincial governments, rigid economy in governmental administration, and the calling of a conference to define the fields of taxation, and to reduce the cost of tax collection.

89. The Canadian Council of Agriculture entered a vigorous protest in 1924 against any increase in stock yard charges. Owing to this protest the stock yard charges were not increased.

90. The S.G.G.A. took vigorous action in conjunction with the On-to-the-Bay Association, asking all locals to write or wire their members to bring pressure to bear on the government with a view to securing immediate action, if possible, on this important matter.

(To be continued).

Trees in Prairie Towns

Pride has been responsible for many improvements, but when it is that form of civic pride which prompts people to plant trees along their streets in a bare country, it is most significant and points to something beyond the mere dollars and cents of existence.

In a city, the civic authorities attend to such things. It is their business, and the citizen of course takes a certain amount of pride in his city-constructed boulevards. But when a small town of two or three hundred, or one or two thousand inhabitants takes such a matter in hand it is a different thing altogether. The citizen himself has to do it or it can never be done, and it becomes a personal matter with him. The trees he plants become personal objects of interest, and he cannot help but have a feeling of genuine personal pride as he contemplates the work of his own hands. Sometimes we find the work undertaken just by the people living on a particular street. Sometimes we find a "bee" has been the occasion of planting, and sometimes we find the

town has broken the ground and purchased the trees out of the public funds, the people doing the actual planting. No matter how it has been done, it is done, and it is good to see.

One of the best examples of this little town boulevarding we have seen is that at Tugaskie, Sask. There the entire work has been done by the town authorities and has been well done.

Another little town with a most ambitious boulevarding program is at Cupar, Sask. There the town broke and prepared the ground and purchased the trees, the citizens planting them each planting opposite his own house. They are keeping the ground cultivated too, and to help that out they are growing vegetables and flowers between the trees along the boulevards.

But while there is much to commend in these little town boulevards, there is also room for a word of warning, for several of the towns we have seen had made no preparation of the ground previous to planting, and the trees are just planted in a hole about two feet in diameter dug out of the prairie sod. This kind of treatment is fatal, for while the tree might grow and sometimes grow well for a year or two in time the battle for the moisture between grass and the tree can only have one ending and the tree will die. We saw several places this year with just such conditions, and it is very unfortunate, for not only will the enthusiasm of the people in the village end in disappointment, but the whole tree planting movement will suffer in proportion. When a thing is difficult, discouragement is easy, and there are already far too many people who believe that tree growing is impracticable and will only be too ready to point to the result of the mismanagement as just so much further proof.

The proper way to establish a boulevard is to break, backset and thoroughly prepare a strip eight to ten feet wide alongside the sidewalk, and between it and the open street. Sub-soiling will be found a great benefit in heavy clay soils and indeed, anywhere. And if two years are devoted to preparing the ground it will be all the better. Elm and ash are the best boulevard trees for the prairie. They are long-lived but slow growing at first, and it is well to plant between them with a faster growing poplar, like the Russian (Populus Petrovskiana) the Cottonwood or the Balm of Gilead. These grow rapidly, but are generally short-lived, and when they have out-lived their usefulness, can be removed leaving the elm or ash which will now be of substantial size to become the permanent shade tree. Where water is plentiful, the cottonwood and Balm of Gilead may be the permanent ones. These are excellent trees and long-lived, but when artificial watering is not possible they rarely live over 12 to 15 years.

The Manitoba maple should not be used for street planting in the little towns. It attracts insects and requires a lot of spraying, pruning and other attention to make it a really good tree. The elm and ash are far superior.

The boulevarding of the little town streets is receiving more and more attention and is a notable good sign in these hard and difficult years. It is very important the work should be done wisely and well.—Archibald Mitchell.

\$3000 in Prizes

The Guide Figure Puzzle is worth solving, even though no prizes were offered. (See Page 15).

60 Free Prizes

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada, \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, and the same rate to Great Britain, India and Australia. In Winnipeg city extra postage necessitates a price of \$1.50 per year. Higher postage charges make subscriptions to the United States and other foreign countries \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. XVIII.

JANUARY 28, 1925

No. 4



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Agricultural Conditions in Great Britain

Compensation for foot and mouth reaches £3,500,000—Grain crops fairly good, and all prices show upward trend

A SEASON of almost continuous rain, and with an unusual lack of sunshine, has naturally proved a difficult time for farmers. Cultivation work was hindered or prevented entirely, and arable land became overgrown with weeds, which it was impossible to keep in check. Hot, moist weather at midsummer encouraged strong growth of hay and grain crops, but while a heavy bulk of hay was gathered, much was so washed that it is only of poor quality, and some has never yet been stacked. Standing corn was much beaten down by rain storms in late summer, and as a result harvest was difficult and tedious. A good deal of grain was necessarily carried to the stack in inferior condition, and threshing operations are late.

Foot and Mouth Losses

A persistent and costly epidemic of foot and mouth disease has added to the troubles of stockowners. It has now existed for more than a year, occurring in 27 counties, entailing the slaughter of some 120,000 cattle, 60,000 sheep, and over 50,000 pigs, for which more than £3,500,000 compensation has been paid to owners.

Crop yields have proved better than were expected, and compare favorably with those of 1923, though not gathered in such good condition. Government estimates place the wheat yield at 32.2 bushels an acre, the average for ten years past being 31 bushels. The wheat acreage of England and Wales for the past year was no more than 1,546,000 acres, the lowest for twenty years, and a decline of nearly 200,000 acres since 1923. It is believed that more extensive sowings have been made this autumn, as a result of better prices. Barley has given a yield of 32.7 bushels, compared with the average of 30.6 bushels for ten years past. Little English barley is good enough for malting this year, on account of weather damage, and so much as £4 per quarter has been paid for the small quantity in first-rate condition. Oats averaged 43 bushels to the acre, or 4½ bushels above the ten years average. Hay and roots are also above the average yield in bulk. Potatoes, though estimated at six tons per acre, are unsatisfactory, disease being present in most parts, and growers all report an unusually large proportion of small tubers. Potato prices are very high—reaching £10 or £11 per ton.

Prices of agricultural products, which have moved up and down so violently in late years, have been fairly stable during 1923-24, though there has been a small upward movement in the past few months. At present the average of prices, calculated by the Ministry of Agriculture, is about 60 per cent. above the pre-war level. The advances that have lately taken place in the prices of cereals, due to world-wide conditions, have cheered the farmer, and, at any rate, probably balance the increased cost of some 20 per cent. in the price of imported cakes and meals. English wheat now stands very near £3 a quarter, which is the lowest price at which farmers say it can be grown at a profit. Barley and oats show corresponding advances.

Pure-bred Prices Hold

British breeds of livestock are the chief mainstay of the farming industry, and cattle and sheep, both pedigree and commercial, are selling well. In the past season, prices of £3,465 for a Short-horn bull, £1,575 for a Holstein bull, £368 for a season's hire of a Hampshire Down ram, and £210 for a Suffolk ram (to take a few examples), have been paid, and these suggest the value and vitality of the pedigree livestock industry. One result of depressed foreign trade in livestock has been that good sires have been available for purchase by British farmers at unusually modest prices.

Fat cattle of the best quality, two years old, fetch from 55 shillings to 60 shillings per cwt., live weight, from the butcher, and fat cows up to 45 shillings per cwt. The best fat sheep command about 1s 4d per pound (dressed carcass weight). Young sheep for winter fattening on roots, realized remarkably good prices at recent autumn sales.

British sheep farming is in a very satisfactory way at present, and there is every prospect of continued prosperity. Mutton and wool command high prices, and young sheep sell well. Sheep stocks were largely reduced, as the result of high mutton prices in 1917-20, but England and Wales now possess about 15,000,000 sheep, an increase of 1,000,000 compared with 1923.

Also Have Marketing Difficulties

At recent markets good dairy cows have reached prices of £40 and £45. Dairying, which in most cases means simply wholesale milk selling, is a very stable department of British farming, since foreign competition in the sale of fresh milk is impracticable. The number of dairy cows and heifers in England and Wales now reaches 2,500,000, and about 42 per cent. of the dairy produce consumed is produced within the country. The existence of powerful "rings" of wholesale milk distributors, however, prevents the farmer from getting more than a modest reward for his labors in milk production.

Pig-raising has been very remunerative for some years past, and great hopes were entertained for the development of the industry, and for the more widespread establishment of farmers' co-operative bacon factories. The pig population of England and Wales this year exceeded 3,000,000—a record figure. But a great setback has been received in the form of a fall in prices, and fat pigs now fetch no more than 16 shillings per score pounds, carcass weight, which is scarcely a paying proposition. The large number of our breeds of pigs, with consequent rivalries among breeders, has been a factor in retarding the extension of the bacon-curing industry on co-operative lines, by preventing the standardization of a recognized "best type" of bacon pig. Large numbers of big landed estates have been sold since 1918, and probably so much as 5,000,000 acres have changed hands. Heavy death duties, and ruinous taxation make it impossible for a man to remain a big landed proprietor in England, unless he has substantial resources apart from his rents. The

social prestige of such a position has always tempted rich men, however, and though contractual relations with tenants are now restricted by the Agricultural Holdings Acts, and Rent Restriction Act, that it has only been possible to advance rents by 20 or 25 per cent., while expenses of management, repairs, etc., have increased to a far greater degree, purchasers are usually found when an estate comes in to the market.

A good number of farmers have bought their farms since 1919. Those who did so at the time of the boom in land values, are the men who have suffered most financially from the steep fall in prices which started in 1920. Tenant farmers still predominate over owner-occupiers in Britain, forming 85 per cent. of the whole.

With changed times and higher costs of production, most farmers are proceeding with caution, spending but little on imported foodstuffs and artificial manures, laying down land to grass rather than keeping it under the plow, and keeping down expenses to the utmost, realizing that high farming is no remedy for low prices. Labor forms the chief item of cost on most farms (though no one suggests that the farm laborer is overpaid), but while the prices of farm produce average 60 per cent. over pre-war prices, charges for labor are about 100 per cent. greater.

The laborer, helped by the Agricultural Wages Act of the late Labor government, earns, if he is able-bodied, some 30 shillings a week, with or without small perquisites. Prospects of improvement are small, and last year some 26,000 men engaged in agricultural work emigrated overseas.

The Conservative party has always been regarded as the traditional friend of the landed interest, and agriculturists generally are pleased at the return of that party to power. To show his intention of doing what may be possible to help the industry, the prime minister has called a conference of agriculturists to advise the government as to the best means of increasing the arable acreage (which of late years has declined alarmingly), by at least a million acres, and of maintaining the maximum employment of labor on the land, at fair wages. Protection, or a subsidy on wheat-growing, are the most obvious, possibly the only means of effecting the desired result, but it is certain that neither would be allowed by the preponderating urban population, since such measures must necessarily increase the cost of food.—Walter Biffen, Aisholt, Bridgewater, England.

Fruit Bulletins

The Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, have published for free distribution, a number of valuable bulletins on the cultivation of fruit by Professor W. T. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist, one of the foremost horticultural authorities on the continent. Bulletin No. 92, on strawberry culture, describes the best practices where strawberry growing is most successful. Bulletin No. 86, on the Apple in Canada: Its Culture and Improvement, tells the whole story of apple growing, together with approved methods and varieties for different provinces. Bulletin No. 43 covers the subject of plum culture in the same way. These bulletins may be had by application to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, by name and number.

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What Pools Can and Cannot Accomplish

Security of producer co-operatives depends on wide acknowledgement and study of inherent weaknesses—To be fore-warned is to be fore-armed

THE last volume of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, contains an article by H. E. Erdman, of the University of California, entitled, The Possibilities and Limitations of Co-operative Marketing. Prof. Erdman deals at length with the possibilities of producers' organizations under the following heads:

1. Standardizing and improving production.
2. Standardizing and improving grade and pack.
3. Stabilizing production.
4. Controlling flow to market.
5. Improving distribution as between markets.
6. Advertising and development of new markets.
7. Collective bargaining.
8. Financing of market operations.
9. Making marketing more efficient.
10. Maintaining favorable public relations.

We are not reproducing his arguments for co-operation here in full because most of them are already familiar to The Guide readers. The relative weight that Prof. Erdman attaches to improvements wrought in the product itself, and in the grading, indicates that he has drawn most of his examples from the admirable co-operative organizations of his own state, which sell fruits, nuts or dairy products. The wheat farmer of Western Canada did not work for a pool because he hoped thereby to better the grading system employed in this country, nor because he had any false notions about improvements that could be effected in the physical handling of

his grain. While a wheat pooler would grant all of Prof. Erdman's claims for the power of co-operation, his own statement of benefits would lay the emphasis on other features, some of them not even included in this analysis.

Prof. Erdman's friendly warnings as to the limitations of co-operative marketing are, however, worth quoting in full, for it is only by the frank admission and intelligent study of the difficulties which beset the path of a co-operative concern that its future can be assured. To be fore-warned is to be fore-armed. The balance of this article is a direct quotation from Prof. Erdman.

What Pools Cannot Do

Thus far I have been writing in rather glowing terms of the possibilities of co-operative marketing. There are, however, some very definite limitations. Some of these are in the nature of absolute prohibitions, others are merely difficulties which capable management may overcome.

1. Co-operative associations cannot "fix" prices. I have already pointed out indirectly some of the limitations to price control by farmers' organizations. No farmers' organization can "fix" the price at which the product is to be sold and sell all its product unless that price also suits the consumer. It is the old story of not being able to make the horse drink after you have led him to the water. The consumer holds the purse strings, and if the price is too high he will buy less—perhaps much less, but always less. And the co-operative organizations, no matter how powerful, have no way of stopping production so as to maintain

any given price. They might divert some of the products to secondary uses, but if that involves lower prices they lose on the surplus, while the lump sum obtained for the product sold at regular prices has to be divided between a constantly-increasing number of producers.

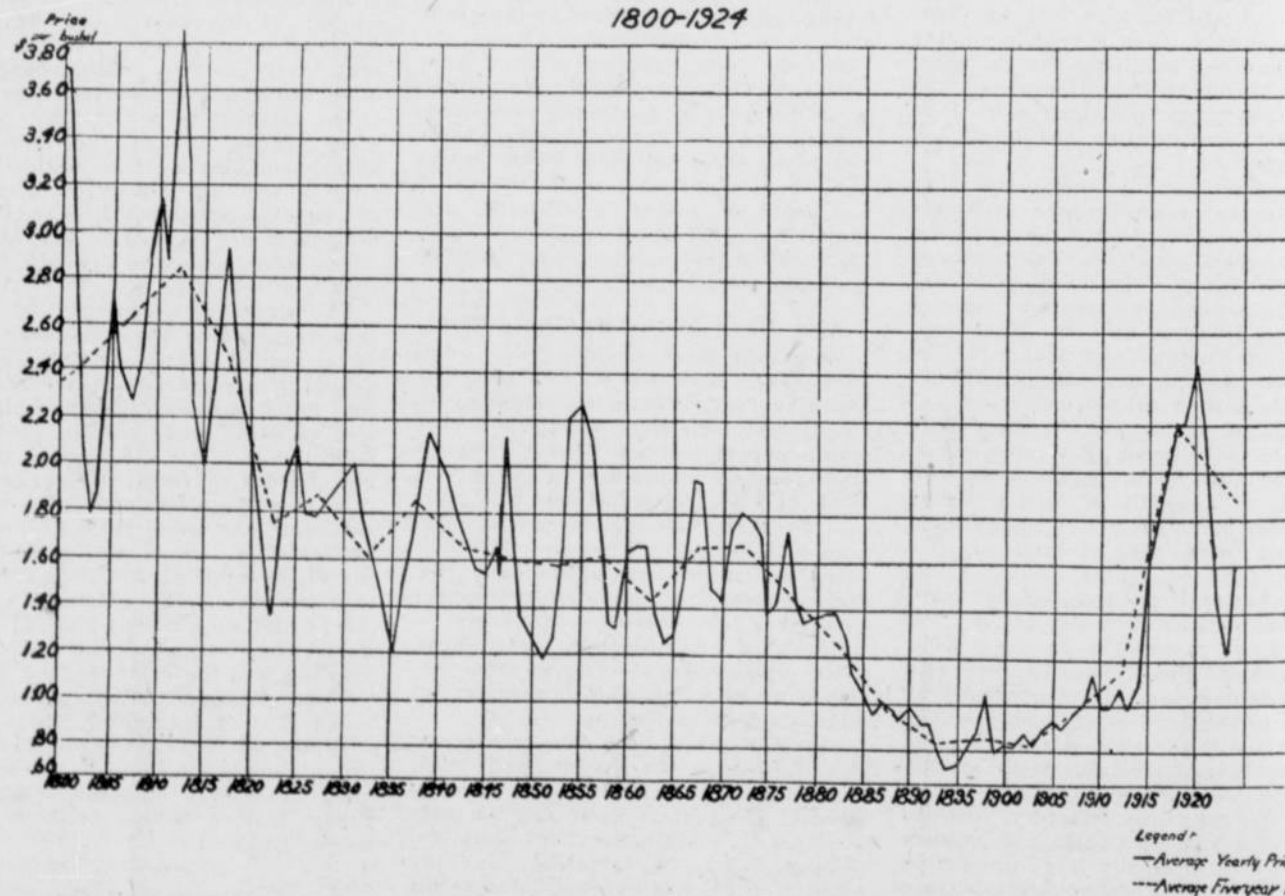
2. Co-operative organizations cannot "eliminate the middleman." A second fallacy is that co-operation "eliminates the middleman." What is done is to replace private business units by co-operative units. True, one co-operative association may replace a number of dealers. Again, a farmers' organization may take over a series of dealers, each of whom has been playing his part in moving the product toward the consumer. The California Fruit Growers' Exchange, for example, has in its system the local house, the central exchange, and the eastern representation. These have replaced the local buyer, the distributor and the broker. This, however, is not elimination, but integration—bringing a succession of steps under one control. No large organization has thus far eliminated any of the important steps in the marketing process.

3. Co-operative marketing cannot cut costs greatly. This has already been discussed, but should be mentioned again at this point. Moreover, when it does devise methods by which costs can be cut, private business will meet or beat its cuts except where they are due to increased volume of business.

4. Co-operative marketing presents a number of inherent weaknesses. One

Continued on Page 27

British Wheat Prices 1800-1924



The above is a reproduction of the chart published in the University of Alberta Press Bulletin, January 9, illustrating an article by H. S. Patton, on a century-and-a-quarter of British wheat prices.

During the two decades of the French War, 1793-1815, wheat reached famine prices in England. Napoleon's continental blockade virtually closed European granaries to British ships, and in 1807 the American government imposed its export embargo. Peace brought a resumption of trade and lower prices, but the landlord, dominant in the unreformed parliament, was successful in securing the passage of the Corn Laws, which prohibited the importation of wheat until prices went above a certain level.

The Corn Laws remained in force till 1849. The period of open trading which followed their repeal did not, however, bring lower prices. Indeed, stimulated by the Crimean War (1854-56), bad British harvests in the early sixties, and changes in the purchasing power of money as a result of important gold discoveries in California and Australia, prices rose to heights untouched since Waterloo.

About 1874 new factors began to make themselves felt. The American West, opened up at the close of the Civil War, began to pour unprecedented quantities of wheat into the world's market. Reductions in the cost of transportation, both rail and water, brought the English farmer more and more into competition with the farmer of the North American continent, who worked large acreages of cheap fertile land with improved machinery, and the farmers of the old world who were willing to accept a lower standard of living. Freight rates in United States dropped from two cents per ton mile in 1860 to about 3¢ per ton mile in 1900. As a result of the decline in wheat prices the acreage in Great Britain devoted to that crop was reduced by half, from three and one-half million acres in 1870 to one-and-three-quarter-million acres in 1900.

By 1896 the prolonged downward movement of wheat prices came definitely to an end. Substantial additions to the world's gold supply from the Rand and the Yukon, brought about a general increase in all commodity prices. America's intensified industrialism cut down the amount of her exportable surplus. The peak of her wheat and flour exports was reached in 1902. The increasing population of India and Russia, two other important wheat-contributing countries, also affected exportable surpluses from those countries. Then came the Great War and the entire elimination of Russia for the time being.

Observing that the price of wheat did not reach the same levels in the Great War as in the Napoleonic wars, Prof. Patton offers three reasons. First, the rapid expansion in Canadian and American production to meet the emergency; second, the concentration of purchasing through the Wheat Export Company, acting first for the British government, and afterward for the Allies; third, rationing in the belligerent countries. American credits to Europe kept the price up for a little while after the war, but the eventual price decline had to come as the accumulated stocks of Australia and the Argentine reached the market, and as the bankrupt European nations curtailed purchases. Crop shortages in Canada and the Argentine are given as the principal causes for the present high price.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 28, 1925

Wheat Board Funds

Even though several years belated it is welcome news that the Dominion government has decided to return the balance of the Wheat Board funds to the prairie provinces, to which it rightfully belongs. It will be remembered that when the Wheat Board, under the chairmanship of James Stewart, completed the marketing of the 1919 crop, there was an undistributed balance of the funds of the board totalling \$560,000. When the Wheat Board turned this fund over to the government in August, 1921, it attached a recommendation that this balance be distributed to the provincial governments pro rata on the amount of wheat handled by the board from each of the provinces, which meant, of course, that it would practically all come to the prairie provinces where the wheat was grown. The provinces and the organized farmers have repeatedly asked for the return of the money, but were told by the acting minister of finance that it was being held as a part payment on the uncollected portion of the seed and relief funds of 1915. There was no relationship between the two matters, and no justice whatever in retaining the Wheat Board funds, but the government had the money and showed no sign of letting go of it.

The order-in-council by which the money is now turned over to the provinces provides that it shall be used for the immediate relief of distressed farmers in the various provinces, and it will be very much needed in certain portions of the prairies where the loss from drought has been severe.

The return of the Wheat Board funds, considered together with the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass freight rates, indicates a most favorable change in the viewpoint of the government towards the prairie provinces. It was evidently a most fortunate thing for this country that Premier King came out here a few months ago, and familiarized himself with the country and its conditions, and became better acquainted with the prairie people.

Our American Ambassador

Speaking before the Empire Club, in Toronto, on January 15, Senator Sir George Foster, is reported as saying:

The privileges and rights of ambassadorial representation at foreign capitals have been granted to the Dominions, but Ireland is the only one that has availed itself so far. Canada has waited before appointing a representative at Washington, and to me it will not be embarrassing if there is still more delay before starting a practice which will be followed by the other colonies, and which equitably could be followed out by having a representative at every foreign capital.

Something apparently has occurred to change Sir George's mind on the matter of the appointment of a Canadian ambassador at Washington. On May 10, 1920, Sir George, at that time minister of trade and commerce, in the Conservative government, announced that negotiations with the British government had been concluded, and

It has been agreed that His Majesty, on the advice of his Canadian ministers, shall appoint a minister plenipotentiary, who will have charge of Canadian affairs, and will at all times be the ordinary channel of communication with the United States government in matters of purely Canadian concern, acting upon instructions from and reporting direct to the Canadian government.

During that session of parliament the Conservative government provided in the estimates \$80,000, which was voted for the

support of a Canadian ambassador at Washington. Mr. Fielding expressed grave doubts as to the wisdom of the policy, and Mr. Mackenzie King talked about "secret diplomacy" and supported a resolution to reduce the estimate to \$50,000. In the session of 1921, under the Conservative regime, \$60,000 was again voted, and Sir Robert Borden reviewed the importance of the Canadian business with the United States. But after the money being voted, the policy declared and the importance recognized, still there was no ambassador appointed.

In the session of 1922, Mr. Mackenzie King was premier, and Mr. Fielding, minister of finance, and the \$60,000 was again voted, and the policy thereby approved by a Liberal administration. In the session of 1923 the money was voted for a fourth time, and Premier King, replying to a question, assured the House that there was no opposition from the Imperial authorities at London. And in the session of 1924 the money was revoted again under a Liberal administration. And still we have no ambassador.

What is the reason of all this delay? What great secrets are locked in the breasts of our mighty men of state, Liberal and Conservative, at Ottawa? What is it that is preventing the completion of a common-sense business-like system of communication with our nearest neighbor? We do most of our trading with the United States, and our most intimate social relationships are also with our great neighbor. The economic future of Canada depends in large measure upon satisfactory trade relations with the American republic. Yet we still pursue a most tortuous system of circumlocution in our communication with the American government. There is nothing like it to be found anywhere else on earth between two such close neighbors. A state communication from Ottawa to Washington first goes to the governor-general, thence to the colonial secretary in London, thence to the foreign secretary in London, thence to the British ambassador in Washington, and finally to the American secretary of state. Considering the many windings in the channel it is a wonder that the communication ever arrives.

In negotiating the treaty on halibut fishing, with the United States, Canada for the first time appointed its own minister, who concluded the treaty with the American government without the signature of the British ambassador. That is the policy that should be pursued by the appointment of a Canadian ambassador at Washington. Canadian affairs should be dealt with solely by Canadian ministers in a direct and business-like manner. Commercially, Canada needs above all other things, better trade relations with the United States, yet our government makes no effort in that direction. Canadian trade commissioners are busy drumming up trade in the remote corners of the earth, but we have only one trade representative working in the United States. We should have a Canadian ambassador at Washington with a well-equipped staff, making Canada better known to our American cousins, strengthening the Anglo-Saxon sentiment, and establishing a relationship which would tend to make easier the gradual removal of trade barriers. If the Liberal and Conservative statesmen at Ottawa are too timid to deal with this matter, here is an opportunity where the Progressives might perform useful service for Canada.

Adding to the Burden

A year ago the British pound stood in the foreign exchanges at \$4.30; it is now around \$4.80, and is steadily moving to par—\$4.86 and a fraction. A news item states that the United States federal reserve board has promised the Bank of England it will help to maintain the pound at parity if and when it reaches that point.

Financial men are regarding this advance of the pound with delight, and at first sight it does appear that the steady recovery of the pound in the world's money markets is an evidence of economic recovery in Great Britain. It has to be noticed, however, that with the pound nearing parity unemployment is increasing in Great Britain, and there are economists and financial men in Britain who do not consider it good policy to thus force the pound to parity. It has to be noted that the debt charge in Great Britain is over \$1,500,000,000 annually, and as the value of the pound increases the debt charge becomes heavier because the interest and repayment of principal are being made with a pound which has a constantly increasing purchasing power. A large part of the debt was contracted with a depreciated pound; it is being repaid with an appreciating pound, and, consequently, if the pound reaches parity, the British people will be repaying debts contracted when the pound was worth say, \$3.00, with a pound that is worth \$4.86. Put in other words it means that more goods and services will be required to repay the debt than were required in the contracting of it. And the same thing applies to the repayment of the debt in this country.

This, of course, is pie to those who hold the bonds, but it is dry crusts for those who by head and hand produce the wealth of the country. It is a crushing burden upon industry and business and in face of it, it is no wonder the British government wants to know when those nations who are debtor to Great Britain, are going to start paying up. It is also a fine illustration of the working of the existing financial system. During the war a depreciating monetary unit hit creditors hard in almost every country; now they are getting their innings and the debtors everywhere are groaning under the burden. Some day such a manifestly defective system will be superseded by one which will always hold the balance even as between debtors and creditors.

Mr. Hoey's Speech

At the annual convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba, R. A. Hoey, M.P. for Springfield, stated that what Canada needed was a national policy which would take into consideration the legitimate needs of each section of the country, and if Confederation could not be maintained on that basis he saw no reason for maintaining it. National unity, he contended, demanded a basis of justice, and unity could not be maintained if the national policy was one which enabled sections of the country to prosper and placed handicaps on other sections.

These remarks have excited the ire of some papers West of Brandon, and they upbraid Mr. Hoey for having the temerity even to suggest that Confederation might have in it the elements of injustice. Mr. Hoey, however, speaks in fairly good company. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, whom no one would accuse of being a secessionist, was one of the speakers at Premier King's meeting at

Toronto, just a few days after Mr. Hoey spoke at Brandon. In the course of his speech Mr. Lapointe said:

You have heard many times, mention of the word "stability." Well, there cannot be stability in Canada, there cannot be stability in our economic life, unless all the classes and all the sections of the country agree together and try to find an understanding which will be based on equal justice. Otherwise we would have a collection of provinces united by a precarious bond, but lacking in what gives vitality and permanence to human institutions, namely, the loyalty and affection of the citizens.

That is simply Mr. Hoey's position put in another way. Confederation—which is only another word for Canadian unity—declares Mr. Hoey, must rest on justice, otherwise it will cease to command the loyalty of the citizens; without an understanding based on equal justice, declares Mr. Lapointe, Confederation will lack the loyalty and affection of the citizens, and become a precarious bond. There isn't a pin-prick between the two positions.

A week or two ago, H. H. Marler, M.P. for the St. Lawrence-St. George division of Montreal, spoke before the Canadian Club in Montreal. He also stated that if the country was not to be torn apart it was imperative that a policy be devised which would not engender sectionalism, and which would promote the development and prosperity of all sections of the country. Here again is the same idea; national unity can only be maintained if it is based on justice to all parts of the country.

Hon. F. B. McCurdy, a little time ago, publicly voiced the same sentiments on behalf of the maritime provinces, which were, he said, handicapped in their development by national policies which did not give them the consideration their geographical and economic condition demanded.

Here then, in Toronto, in Montreal and in Halifax, we have men who stand high in the public life of the country, asserting with all the force at their command, that national unity demands policies that are just to all sections of the country, just as Mr. Hoey asserted it, yet the Edmonton Journal, in indignant remonstrance, declares "there is no excuse for it whatever." On the contrary, the whole question is one that needs to be faced courageously and fought out in the open, and the men who are thus facing it are not to be scared by a word. There is hope when public men of diverse political beliefs begin to stress the imperative need of policies that will make Confederation something more than a "precarious bond," and who urge the adoption of policies that will make national unity more than a pious wish.

Canadian Consumer Pays

In discussing the treaty of reciprocity between Canada and Australia on previous occasions, we have referred to the legislation passed by the Commonwealth government to provide for state aid in the marketing of the dried fruit produce of Australia. When this bill was before the Commonwealth parliament it was stated by supporters of the bill that it was necessary because the British parliament rejected the proposals adopted at the Imperial conference for a British preference on dried fruits. In reply the member for Perth, West Australia, a strongly anti-protectionist state, said:

I have consistently maintained that the increase of our export trade in dried fruits by means of British preference would be at the expense of the people of the United Kingdom. My statement is confirmed by the suggestion made tonight, that because the Imperial parliament refused to grant prefer-

ence it is necessary that government assistance shall be given to the dried fruits industry. The inference is that if preference had been conceded this assistance would not have been necessary. From what source would assistance have come through a policy of preference? From the pockets of the people of Great Britain.

The member for Perth then went on to say that the government had been compelled to seek for preference in outside markets for Australian dried fruits, and to extend aid to the producers because of the burdens imposed upon these producers by the high protection accorded manufacturing industries.

That is the truth. If in the above quotation Canada is substituted for Great Britain, the situation created by the preference this country gives to Australian dried fruits in the treaty of reciprocity is exactly described. The Australian government set out to get subsidies within the Empire for the Australian dried fruit producers, and has found the Canadian government an easy mark. The Canadian consumer, if the treaty is passed by parliament, will have the pleasure of subsidizing the raisin growers of Australia, and of helping the Australian government out of a bad financial hole.

Ralph Evans Freeman, professor of political economy in the University of West Ontario, addressing the Dairymen's Association, at London, the other day, told them, according to press reports, that the cheap water transportation from the head of the Great Lakes makes it impossible to have equalized freight rates throughout the Dominion. That is the view of the economist. Now will Prof. Freeman tell us from the standpoint of the citizen whether in Western Canada we should be condemned to high freight rates eternally.



The U.F.M. Board for 1925

Top row, left to right—Lew Thomson, Thos. Wood, Peter Wright, C. S. Stevenson, J. M. Allan, R. R. Blaine. Second row, left to right—Thos. McIlwraith, W. G. Weir, A. J. M. Poole, D. G. McKensie, R. F. McVeety, Geo. Brown. Bottom row, left to right—Roy Tolson, Jas. Barrett, A. Matheson.

Alberta Farmers in Convention

AN increased membership and a satisfactory financial position were reported by the executive to the 486 registered delegates to the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, held in Calgary, January 20-23. The principal matters coming before the convention related to the several co-operative pooling projects which have been launched by the association, a scheme for rural credits and the political relations of the organization. Very full reports on the proposed cattle pool, dairy pool and egg and poultry pool, were laid before the convention, which also approved of the formation of a coarse grains pool. The rural credits plan, the convention was informed, differed from any now in existence in that it provided the source for the money.

The debate on political matters was anticipated with interest owing to the circulation on the first day of the convention of the resolution passed on the last day, defining the political principles of the organization. When the resolution proposed by the federal members was adopted by the convention on Thursday, it was generally thought that "political matters" had been definitely disposed of. The introduction of the resolution drafted by the advisory committee, the Friday session was thus a surprise, but it passed with remarkably little debate. Both President H. W. Wood, and vice-president H. E. G. H. Scholefield were re-elected by acclamation.

The retiring members of the executive were also re-elected. There were a large number of resolutions on the program, and some of them provoked spirited debates, but the atmosphere of the convention was decidedly cordial, and when the proceedings closed, not a resolution was left to be handed over to the executive to be dealt with.

Tuesday Sessions

The convention opened with the usual ceremonies, an invocation by Rev. H. W. Avison, and addresses by Lieut. Governor R. G. Brett, Hon. Herbert Greenfield, premier of the province, who emphasized the value of the U.F.A. as an educational force. Mr. Greenfield stated the government was giving assistance to the co-operative movement and would continue to do what was practicable for the various enterprises. Mayor Webster welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city of Calgary. Robert Gardiner, M.P., was elected chairman of the convention, and E. J. Garland and H. Critchlow, vice-chairman. Committees on credentials, resolutions and order of business were next elected, after which President H. W. Wood, delivered his ninth annual address, and was followed by Mrs. Gunn, president of the U.F.W.A. These addresses are reported in another place in this issue of The Guide.

The joint report of the executive and board of directors, pointed to the satisfactory financial condition of the association, and stated that the question of the consolidation of fees had been considered but no conclusion reached. The board had carried out the instructions of the last convention regarding the formation of a committee composed of two representatives from each constituency to draft a provincial platform. A letter had been sent to each of the 47 constituency association secretaries, and only six replies had been received. It was recommended that the wheat pool should be urged to establish a coarse grain pool. Reference was also made to the extension of the pooling method to the marketing of dairy products in the province.

The financial statement, which is published on this page, was presented by vice-president Scholefield, and adopted after a few questions had been asked and answered by Mr. Scholefield.

Afternoon

Donald Cameron, Jr., president of the Junior U.F.A., read his annual report, reported elsewhere in The Guide, and John Ward, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, presented

Co-operative marketing projects receive endorsement---

Political organization causes much discussion

the review of the year's work of the council, reported by The Guide in the proceedings of the U.F.M. convention.

The convention then turned to consideration of resolutions affecting the constitution. The first to be discussed, dealt with the annual fee, and declared that the fee should be \$3.00 per member, of which \$2.00 would go to Central, 50 cents to the local, 25 cents to the provincial constituency association, and 25 cents to the federal constituency association, "thereby making our constituency associations representative of our entire U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. membership." An amendment was moved that 50 cents go to the federal constituency associations, and 25 cents each to the local and the provincial constituency association. It was pointed out that in thus definitely fixing and allocating fees, the principle of constituency autonomy was violated. They had to have equality among the constituencies in the matter of fees, declared another delegate, who contended that if the fee of \$3.00 and the distribution proposed were adopted, the constituencies would have all the money they needed for election purposes. What would happen, asked a delegate, if a member refused to pay a fee to be partly used in political activities. The chairman expressed the opinion that he could not then become or remain a member of the U.F.A.

It was proposed and carried that the following resolution be substituted for the one under discussion: "That the present system of collecting the dues for the various organizations associated with and contingent to the U.F.A., is unsatisfactory, and that all dues be coordinated and made payable to Central office, then be allocated by them to the associations." Speaking in support of the new resolution, a delegate stated that those who refused to support the political activities of the association should not be members. An indignant remonstrance came from the delegate of Kelfield local, who stated that he was a good U.F.A. man socially and economically, but he did not wish to go with it politically, and he asked for a square deal on the matter. Other delegates spoke warmly along similar lines and

the prediction was made that if coercion was used politically the membership of the association would decline rapidly. The U.F.A. is in politics up to the neck, said another delegate, but the statement met with denial from others who stated that the political activities of their locals were purely voluntary. A good U.F.A. man said another delegate, must support all the activities of the U.F.A. and among them was political action. That would be alright, it was urged in reply, if all the farmers in Alberta were members of U.F.A., but that was not the position, and, consequently, in order to increase their membership it was expedient to soft pedal on the political stuff. They had to make room in the association for those who were opposed or apathetic to their political activities. The motion by a large vote was tabled. A resolution that no elected official should hold office for more than two years was rejected almost unanimously, as also were other two asking for change in the method of electing delegates and directors. The convention passed an amendment to the constitution providing that a member who was not a delegate to the convention might be elected to office.

A resolution from the board of directors providing for directors' constituencies to correspond with the new federal constituencies except that one director shall represent East and West Calgary, and one East and West Edmonton, was carried.

A long amendment to the constitution of a legal character dealing with property of every kind, held by a local which has become defunct, brought in by the board, was carried unanimously.

Other resolutions passed at this session were, that U.F.A. members discontinue efforts to establish another farmers' organization in the province; that all convention resolutions be carefully scrutinized to avoid contradiction.

The convention rejected by overwhelming votes resolutions calling for a change in the constitution of the Canadian Council of Agriculture; a demand that all pool directors be members of the U.F.A.; recommending a system of deducting U.F.A. fees from

members who are also pool members, from amounts owing them by the pool.

Evening

The report of the transportation committee was the first order of business at the evening session, after an entertainment program, a short address by Rev. H. W. Avison, and an appeal for the work of the Great War Veterans' Association by provincial President Walker.

The report of the transportation committee briefly reviewed the history of The Crows Nest Pass Agreement, and the efforts to secure its restoration; the protests registered against the proposed new freight classification; and the joint efforts of the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia to secure abolition of the Mountain scale, and to obtain an adequate outlet for the products of the Peace River district. It also referred to the opposition waged through the Council of Agriculture and the western provincial governments against the proposed new express rates.

The newspaper committee reported that on the ordinary issues of The U.F.A., there was a surplus of \$806.87, as compared with \$476.80 in the previous year. The paper during the year had published special issues reporting the proceedings of the provincial legislature, and had also devoted considerable space to co-operative marketing, and it was intended if possible to increase this space.

Some objection was raised by delegates to opinions expressed in The U.F.A. on Imperial and foreign politics. N. Smith, editor of the paper, pointed out that a resolution had been passed at a previous convention asking that more information on foreign relations be given in The U.F.A. The report was adopted by unanimous vote.

A resolution from the board was then introduced, declaring that the board recommend to the convention that The U.F.A. be the only official organ of the association. Vice-president Scholefield stated that The Guide had been the official organ of the association, but they could not have two official organs. In reply to a question, he said that he expected information regarding the association would still appear in The Guide unless the convention ruled otherwise. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution from Vermilion provincial constituency association, stating that the U.F.A. should at once co-operate with the Labor Party to counteract the influence of the two old parties in the coming elections, provoked lively discussion. It was objected that the grounds for co-operation were too narrow, that the U.F.A. should co-operate with the Labor Party because both organizations were composed of working men. It was also objected that the resolution invaded the sphere of constituency autonomy. "Let Labor paddle its own canoe," declared a delegate, but his statement was received with a chorus of "No." Another delegate stated that in the East at least, Labor did not see eye to eye with the Farmers. Eventually the resolution was amended to read that the U.F.A. and Labor should co-operate, so that by co-operation they might solve their problems. In that form the resolution carried.

Wednesday Sessions

By formal resolution the U.F.A. members in the Dominion parliament were given the privilege of the convention except that of voting. Consideration of resolutions was the first order of business. Craigmyle District Association asked that the U.F.A. Central office take up with the Board of Railway Commissioners the question of having safety gates at every railway crossing. The resolution provoked considerable discussion, the supporters contending that it was a matter of putting life above the gain or convenience of the railways, while opponents laid emphasis on the cost. Examples of accidents at crossings were given by a number of delegates. By consent of the convention, T. Acheson, agricultural agent of the

Continued on Page 20

U.F.A. Revenue Statement

As at November 30, 1924

REVENUE	
Dues:	
U.F.A. Locals	\$21,871.32
U.F.W.A. Locals	3,645.00
Women in U.F.A. Locals	12.00
Juniors in U.F.A. Locals	88.95
Junior Locals	241.20
Members-at-Large	45.00
Life Membership Fees	85.00
Arrears Paid in 1924	6,319.65
Donations:	
For 1921 Deficit	567.45
U.G.G. Grant	4,772.25
Junior Organization Fund	17.40
Total	\$38,944.12
EXPENSE	
General:	
U.F.A. Executive Meetings	\$ 271.60
U.F.A. Board Meetings	1,737.25
U.F.W.A. Executive Meetings	354.20
U.F.W.A. Board Meetings	1,050.15
President's Expenses	667.50
U.F.W.A. President's Expenses	115.20
Organization	2,595.67
Committees:	
Legislative	12.00
Central Office (U.F.A.)	612.20
Central Office (U.F.W.A.)	55.35
Co-operative Marketing	782.91
Livestock	88.48
Banking and Credit	21.75
Commerce and Agriculture	109.05
Newspaper	22.00
Sundry Fees:	
Canadian Council of Agriculture	200.00
Western Canada Livestock Union	50.00
1923-4	12.50
Board of Trade, Calgary	601.35
Cost of Representation at Meetings	601.35
Central Office Expense:	
General—U.F.A.	184.44
U.F.W.A.	32.25
Juniors	15.44
Postage—U.F.A.	296.23
U.F.W.A.	100.97
Juniors	30.47
Telegraph—U.F.A.	27.25
Telephone—U.F.A.	186.10
U.F.W.A.	82.00
Stationery and Supplies—U.F.A.	309.19
U.F.W.A.	82.37
Juniors	17.77
Rent—U.F.A.	\$1,487.50
U.F.W.A.	233.00
Miscellaneous Sundries	30.97
Exchange	30.55
Taxes	196.57
Insurance	45.55
Audit Fees	125.00
Political Accounting (Supplies)	36.00
Legal Advice	67.50
Photos of Board and Executive	59.50
Salaries:	
Secretary—U.F.W.A. (Dec., 1923, to Sept., 1924)	651.42
Secretary—Juniors (Dec., 1923, to Sept., 1924)	325.58
Staff—Acting Secretary	1,475.00
General	1,561.40
Sundry:	
Bad Debts Written Off	488.86
Cost of Literature Distributed Free	225.60
Net Deficit on Convention Cost	197.01
Subscriptions Paid to Newspaper:	
Collected	6,473.65
Balance as per Guaranteed Circulation	4,790.00
Depreciation on Furniture	373.00
Depreciation on Directors' Satchels	133.00
Reserves:	
Life Membership Fund	2,993.91
Home Bank Funds (additional)	122.78
Outstanding Organization Accounts	3,175.83
Cost Special Issues of "The U.F.A."	2,280.78
Surplus	640.52
Total	\$38,944.12

President Wood's Address

ALTHOUGH the farmers of Alberta in 1923 had the largest crop, especially of wheat, that had ever been produced in the province, the average price received for wheat was much below the average of prices producers had to pay for commodities that entered into the cost of agricultural production, declared H. W. Wood, in the opening sentences of his ninth annual address to the United Farmers of Alberta. The year just concluded had not been so good and in many districts there was a great distress. In those districts, however, which had been favored with a crop conditions were better owing to the prevailing prices, and farmers will be able to strengthen their financial position more this year than they did last, although the crop was much smaller.

It was difficult, Mr. Wood said, to find a satisfactory way of dealing with distress caused by adverse natural conditions; the best thing to be done was adjust human action to these conditions, and consequently farmers everywhere were turning to the co-operative marketing of their products.

Mr. Wood then reviewed the establishment of the wheat pool in Alberta, and subsequently the pools in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and pointed out that the three pools had now a combined membership of about 90,000, representing approximately 11,000,000 acres. Continuing, he said:

Testing Time for Pool

"The testing time of the pool system of selling agricultural products has come. What we have done so far seems good; the principles seem sound, the growers seem to be earnestly behind the movement with faith in its success, and practical operations so far seem to warrant the hope that is in us. But the system is not yet established. On the contrary, we have just started and have yet a long road ahead of us to final success. In the process of development every weak point will become manifest, and a breakdown at one point might cause a collapse of the whole enterprise. But perhaps before trying to analyze our weaknesses we had better deal briefly with our strength, as strength is the foundation on which to build, while weakness is a thing to be avoided or overcome.

"In the first place, in order to succeed, the principles of co-operative marketing must be sound. This is of the greatest importance, as it is the very foundation of the enterprise. On this foundation our superstructure must be built, but no superstructure, however wisely built, can endure after the foundation has crumbled. We have examined these principles most carefully and critically and believe them sound. They have stood the test of the criticism of reactionaries and those whose personal interests are opposed to co-operative marketing. In fact, every hostile attack that has been made on them seems only to magnify their strength.

"The commodity to be marketed belongs to the producers who are marketing it. They are not engaged in trade-buying and selling—but have only to sell that which belongs to them. This puts them in a very strong position, provided there is legitimate and real demand for their product. In the case of wheat this demand is real and world-wide.

"But it is objected that wheat is a world-wide product and the output is so enormous that a pool, even though a large one, can have little or no real selling strength. Against this we know that an individual has no selling strength on the world's wheat market, and we have demonstrated that even a small pool has. As the system grows pools will increase, membership multiply, and strength increase, till the wheat of the world will be sold under that system. Then will the producers of wheat have at least as much efficiency in dealing with the price as the buyer has.

"All this might seem to indicate that there are no weak points to deal with and no danger to fear, but we must not

Pools have arrived at testing time and their continued success demands sound business principles and business methods

forget that so far we have only been dealing with the principles, and while these principles may be, and I believe are, absolutely sound, they will remain useless unless they can be put into practical operation. To put them into practical operation depends on the ability of those directly interested to do a really big, practical, new thing, in a thoroughly practical business way. This, in my opinion, is where the danger lies, and this danger is real. Are we big and practical enough to do the work that is before us?

The Practical Problem

"Assuming then, that our theory is right, and that the only problem before us is putting the scheme into practical operation and developing it to stability and perfection, this problem should be faced with all earnestness. It will be disastrous to shut our eyes against



H. W. Wood

Re-elected president of the U.F.A. for the tenth consecutive year.

difficulties and depend entirely on blind zeal and enthusiasm. Perhaps the most disastrous thing possible would be to assume our own hopeless stupidity and ask for a superman to carry on this great work for us. This is the people's work and the people must do it or it will never be done. The very fact that the scheme calls for mass-action, mass-mobilization and mass-development is one of its strongest points of recommendation. Hired skill and hired advice we must have, but the ruling, guiding force must be the people, the developed 'common sense of most.'

Business Methods Essential

"While the development of a co-operative system of selling the world's crop of wheat is a great undertaking, it is a purely business one. To succeed means that we will at all times have to adhere to strict business principles and business methods. We must begin at the beginning, and develop solidarity step by step as we proceed. As a house is built up from the foundation, so must our system be built from basic things up to an all-inclusive whole. The one great basic idea in our enterprise is better selling. That is the enterprise itself, and all things else are subsidiary and detail. In order to get in position to sell we had to mobilize a sufficient quantity of wheat and perfect organization for that purpose. This has been done and selling has already begun.

"But selling involves many other things. It involves the establishment of connections throughout the wheat-buying world. We have no reason to complain of the progress that has been made so far in this matter. It also involves finances, but I am glad to say that so far we have had little difficulty in this matter, and, if we continue to observe strict business precaution in keeping our security on a safe and sound basis, we have nothing to fear.

Handling Facilities

"It also involves handling facilities, and while we, especially in Alberta, have been able to deal with this matter as satisfactorily as we had any reason to hope, the problem is by no means finally solved, nor is the final solution yet in sight. This is the most difficult, and perhaps the most dangerous secondary problem that is yet in sight. It is difficult for several reasons, principal among which are:

"First, these facilities are already in existence, but belong to interests that are identified with the old selling system, and, very naturally, they do not feel very kindly toward handling pool wheat that is going through a different system. It could hardly be expected that these two interests could make permanent working arrangements that would be entirely satisfactory to both, though I feel that I would not be doing justice to the Alberta elevator interests if I did not express appreciation of the spirit in which they have tried to deal with these problems.

"The second great difficulty is met with when we undertake to acquire our own facilities. This will unavoidably involve a tremendous outlay of capital, either in construction or purchase. And in either event it would involve the working out of a system of financing that would be perfectly fair and satisfactory to all members, from the smallest to the greatest. It would also involve the inauguration of an elevator-handling system in addition to our selling organization, which is not yet thoroughly established and stabilized as it should be. The one thing that stands out clearly in my mind is that this problem should be dealt with in the most careful, practical business way. Not with timid fear that prevents action and arrests progress, nor yet with reckless haste to get quick action though it endanger the success of the whole enterprise. In this, to my mind, is an element of real danger, and it grows out of what is the greatest potential strength of the pool movement; viz., popular control."

The Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Mr. Wood said, is composed of three provincial units and each member in each province has an equal voice in pool affairs. Naturally there was great diversity of opinion and there was great variety of ideas as to business management. "The management," he said, "can neither adopt nor reject all suggestions. It can only consider all suggestions and then do what it sincerely believes to be in the best interest of the enterprise. Whatever the actions of the management, they can not please all. In fact, to try to do so would only be to court disaster. Dissatisfactions and criticisms are inevitable. Will sane practical business methods maintain in the management and be supported by the membership, or will impractical methods be adopted? This is a question which the future only can answer, but on the answer rests the fate of the pool. If it is on the side of sane, practical business, nothing can destroy the pool. If on the side of impractical business methods, nothing can save it.

"The mobilization of great popular forces to carry on business enterprises involves the coming together of large bodies of people to learn to understand

what they are trying to do, to think in unison, and act in unison. When such forces are developed to such a degree of efficiency that intelligent team work can be carried on harmoniously, they will become the most powerful industrial forces in the world. But the first steps in such development are unavoidably dangerous, and the best efforts of all are required to make a safe passage. Each should make the best contribution he can to harmony, and as little as possible to confusion. Do your best thinking, but don't be too sure that you are exactly right and others are all wrong. Remember that no one knows all about it, and that you are not an exception. Keep one idea ever in your mind, that we are going together, and we are going to succeed because we must. The wheat growers of Western Canada are making history; the eyes of the wheat growing world are on us, and I have an abiding faith that we will make good."

Political Activities

Referring to the political side of the activities of the U.F.A., Mr. Wood said that as there was every indication of an election before the next convention it was necessary to review the situation. Continuing, he said:

"In 1919 we determined to take political action as an organization. In doing this we definitely decided against the political party system and in favor of the organized citizenship group system. As this is the first clearly defined system that has ever been offered as a substitute for the old political party, it might be well at this time to restate a few facts regarding it.

"In the first place, the U.F.A. is an economic class organization. A farmers' organization could not be anything else. The farmers are citizens, and they decided that they wanted to use their citizenship rights in political affairs more intelligently and more efficiently than they had been doing, or could hope to do through the political party system. They saw that self-controlled mass action could be carried on intelligently and efficiently only through highly developed organization. They had that organization and they decided to use it as the necessary machinery in carrying on their political activities. This gives us a political group organized on an economic class basis.

Organized Citizenship

"This basis has been over emphasized as an end within itself, while as a matter of fact, it is a means to an end, the real end being organized citizenship, dealing intelligently with the great problem of social life, which are the right adjustments of economic and industrial relationships. The farmers could have decided to start a 'Farmers' Party' to represent their interests in making these adjustments. But this party would have been lacking in citizenship control and citizenship efficiency. These essentials, especially among farmers, can only be developed and exercised through systematic organization.

"The adjustment of industrial relationships is a matter requiring the co-operative efforts of representatives of all major industrial interests. Farmer representatives alone can not hope to go very far in making them, so we are asking other legitimate interests to send representatives to co-operate in this work. In dealing with provincial affairs we might make the primary distinction as between urban and rural interests. It is true that there are many variations in urban interests, and there are also variations in rural interests, but the more general classification must come first. The best interest of the province as a whole can not be served without co-operative team work between the rural and urban forces. The first step in this process is to define relationships and begin to adjust them on such a basis that the best efforts of each will build up the interests of the whole.

Co-operation and Order

"This is a very general definition of the beginning of the process of political

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The U.F.W.A. Convene

The 1925 annual meeting marks another milestone of progress

THE plan of having a number of sessions of their annual meeting in joint convention with the main organization seems to be increasing in favor with the members and the officers of the United Farm Women of Alberta. The arrangement worked very satisfactorily and certainly prevented confusion in the handling of business of concern to both the U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A. It also resulted in a higher percentage of attendance of the women delegates in the women's convention, as the joint meetings were arranged for such sessions as were intended to deal with the business which was of interest and concern to both men and women.

The club women of the Central Methodist Church, Calgary, afforded a comfortable meeting place, where an audience of about 300 women were able to see and hear what was going on. The reception committee did good work in seeing that delegates were welcomed and given any information they desired. The U.F.W.A. seem to be most fortunate in the selection of their order-of-business committee, and the program of the convention, this year, as last, was carried through with splendid dispatch.

Mrs. R. B. Gunn, of New Lindsay, president, presided over the U.F.W.A. sessions. These separate sessions were held Tuesday afternoon, Wednesday morning, Thursday morning, Friday morning and afternoon, January 20 to 23 inclusive. The remainder of the time was spent in joint session with the main convention.

Officers Returned

An interesting feature of the convention was the return of Mrs. Gunn as president, Mrs. F. E. Wyman as first vice-president and Mrs. J. W. Field as second vice-president, by acclamation. Another was the presence on the platform of two past presidents who are well known to U.F.A. members, Hon. Irene Parlyby and Mrs. M. L. Sears. This year the U.F.W.A. adopted a very happy and pretty custom of expressing gratitude for services rendered, by flowers. The three present members of the executive and the two past presidents were each presented with corsage bouquets of roses and of orchids. These, backed by the applause of the audience, gave evidence of the spirit of good-will and co-operation between the officers and the delegates.

Mrs. Gunn gave her presidential address before the joint convention on Tuesday morning. It appears elsewhere in this issue. In opening the first session of the U.F.W.A. convention, Mrs. Gunn gave a paper, outlining, by the way of a report, the activities of the executive and the conduct of business of general interest during the year. Dealing with the recommendations made last year, Mrs. Gunn reported that the resolution favoring books containing Bible history and stories had been presented to Hon. Perren Baker, the minister of education, and that he had informed the executive that books on Bible history, the Life of Christ, and containing Bible stories are being placed in school libraries. The report on the resolution asking for a codification of all laws dealing with child welfare into one act was that this had been presented to the government, but no announcement of definite policy in regard to it had been made. Mrs. Gunn spoke in regret of the acceptance of the resignation of Miss Kidd, the former secretary, so much beloved by the members of the U.F.W.A. This had been occasioned by Miss Kidd's departure from the province. The arrangement of having Miss Bateman carry on the U.F.W.A. secretarial duties, under the supervision of Mrs. Wyman, had worked out satisfactorily to all concerned. Mrs. Gunn also referred to the presentation made by the U.F.W.A. to the British Overseas Immigration Committee, under the chairmanship of Miss Margaret Bondfield. Mrs. F. E. Wyman, of Baintree, vice-president, introduced the secretary's

report, which appears in full elsewhere in this issue. Mrs. J. W. Field presented the report of the U.F.W.A. board of directors, outlining very briefly the activities of the members of the board in their respective districts, and made special mention of the things in which they found the members interested. Mrs. R. Price, district director for Red Deer, visited England last summer, and represented the U.F.W.A. at Wembley. Mrs. Field and Mrs. Wyman represented the U.F.W.A. at the Alberta Social Welfare Congress.

Junior Work

During the year ten new junior locals had been organized. Last year the membership of the Junior U.F.A. stood



Mrs. R. B. Gunn
Re-elected president U.F.W.A.

at 898, this year it is 797, a decrease of 103, and there are 167 branches or locals. These facts were brought out by the report of Miss Jean Cameron. Reference was made to the successful junior conference held at the University, where 71 delegates and officers were in attendance. The young people during that week got out a little magazine of their own. The banner was won by the Dalemead local last year.

Mrs. Clarke Frazer, of Rollinson, convener of young people's work, gave an interesting report of the year's work. There were many queries for suggestions for topics for meetings. Mrs. Frazer made an appeal to the U.F.W.A. members to stand behind the juniors and to assist in financing the university week. She explained in detail the program of the week at the University last summer, and showed of what great value it was to those attending. Donald Cameron, president of the Junior U.F.A., then read a paper on junior work. This was followed by a keen discussion by delegates as to how junior locals had been successful in their communities.

Address on Library Work

Miss Jessie Montgomery, librarian of the Extension Department of the U.F.W.A., gave a most interesting address on the Library and the Community. Miss Montgomery built her address around Lord Dunsany's story, Poltarnees, the Beholder of the Ocean. She referred to the many "false legends" people believe of libraries, and asked the women to go back to their locals and endeavor to show the people of their communities the vision of the great land that lay before them in books. She urged them to find out all they could how libraries within their reach, both juvenile and adult, were financed, managed and taken care of, if the supply of books is sufficient and suitable, and if there is a capable librarian in charge.

On Wednesday morning Mrs. Winnifred Ross, convener of education, presented the educational report. The work of the committee on revision of

the school curriculum, was outlined. Mrs. Ross gave the school enrollment for the province for the year to be 148,000, with an average attendance of 104,000. The number of children enrolled in high schools was, in 1923, 8.29 per cent. of the enrollment. In 1923 the Department of Education inaugurated a correspondence course for the people in outlying districts. There are now 350 enrolled, 36 in Grade 8, 70 in Grade 1, and the balance distributed evenly in the other grades between these two. The Department of Education in Alberta now demands either a full Grade 11 or 12 standing before granting entrance to a normal school. Mrs. Ross referred to the increased interest taken in school libraries and in school fairs, also to the need of a better system of administration of the business of rural schools. The discussion at the close of the report centred around municipal school boards, and G. F. Chipman, editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, was given an invitation to explain the working out of the system in the Miniota school district in Manitoba, which he did, very briefly, at a later session.

A resolution was passed asking that legislation be passed providing for the recall of trustees upon the petition of ratepayers.

The resolution asking the government to establish a municipal school district to demonstrate its feasibility in Alberta, was tabled. Several delegates pointed out that those present might go back to their locals and arouse interest in municipal school administration, and perhaps stir their municipalities to take some action along this line.

Hon. Irene Parlyby outlined the Dalton laboratory plan of education in a most interesting and inspiring address. She told how it had originated in the United States, and been tried out in the Dalton high school. It had spread to Great Britain, where it had been taken up with a great deal of enthusiasm, and there are now over a thousand schools in the British Isles working on this plan. Japan, showing evidences of dissatisfaction with excessive formality and standardization in its schools, is studying the plan with great interest. Mrs. Parlyby deplored the habit of echoing empty phrases and terms in speaking of education, and to look upon it as some things that could be bought like a hat or a coat. "We have provided very good physical machinery for our schools," she said, "but we have serious reason to enquire into 'the inward and spiritual grace' of our system of education and find wherein it is weak or lacking." She urged mothers and teachers concerned with the welfare of education of children to read, mark and inwardly digest Evelyn Dewey's book on the Dalton Laboratory Plan.

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The U.F.W.A. Secretary's Report

Presented to the 1925 convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta by Elizabeth T. Wyman, first vice-president

UPON the regretted departure of Miss Kidd, from Alberta, in September last, it was thought advisable to place the office work for both the U.F.W.A. and the U.F.A. Junior Branch organization under the management of Miss F. Bateman, acting secretary of the U.F.A.

The first vice-president, because she happened to be the member of the executive living nearest Calgary, was asked to supervise the work at Central office. This tentative agreement has worked out very well, due in great measure to the splendid spirit of Miss Bateman and the other members of the staff, the courtesy of the U.F.A. executive, and the co-operation of the editor of The U.F.A., Norman Smith, and to Miss Turner, his assistant.

Varied Work

It was felt that to many members of the organization, Central office was only

Continued on Page 23

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U.F.W.A. Presidential Address

Mrs. R. B. Gunn traces the progress of mutual aid in rural Alberta communities and looks forward with undiminished faith in the power of co-operation to establish conditions under which culture will flourish

LOOKING back over the work of our organization for 1924, we are impressed with the very marked growth in stability, in definiteness of purpose, and in conscious group activity.

In a book which has been hailed by Lord Haldane as "the most sane and brilliant of recent works on political theory," the following passage occurs: "The chief need of society today is an enlightened, progressive, and organized public opinion, and the first step towards an enlightened and organized public opinion is an enlightened and organized group opinion."

We believe that never before have our farm women indicated such eagerness to achieve this "enlightened and organized group opinion" as in the past year. The first three months of the year saw an unparalleled increase in our membership. This was the logical sequence of the enthusiasm generated by the 1924 convention. It indicated the spirit of faith in the organization which permeated the minds of farm women, and expressed that attitude of hopeful expectation which springs annually, with the approach of seed-time, in the mind of every farmer.

Unfortunately, to many hundreds of farm people the season of 1924 proved but a repetition of the previous dry years. The effects of the prolonged drought and subsequent small harvest were reflected, especially, in the women's membership. However, the strength of an organization is not gauged primarily by mere numbers, but is indicated by the spirit, the activities, and the vision of its membership. Viewed in this light, our organization has made enduring progress.

In the economic field the activities of organized farm men and farm women are becoming increasingly inter-related. Last year our farm women in convention urged immediate investigation into the co-operative marketing of eggs and poultry. This was supplemented in the U.F.A. convention by the inclusion of all farm products except wheat. As a result of this decision all research work and preliminary activity have been carried on by a joint committee of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. members.

Two years ago the farmers of Alberta, through the wheat pool, began the process of economic reorganization. This year's study and activity continues to stress the extension of the principle of co-operative marketing. With this as a successful beginning, surely we can see in the near future the new co-operative community, wherein shall be found co-operative elevators, flour mills, creameries and packing plants. In addition to ensuring the maximum returns to the farmer and his family for the fruits of their labor, it is inevitable that in this new co-operative community much of the drudgery inseparable from the average farm home of the present will be eliminated, and the community centre will contain co-operative laundries, and bakeries, and canneries. So that here, as in Denmark, the wagons which return the empty cream cans or bring back the skim-milk for the calves, will also bring to the housewife her fresh laundry and weekly supply of bread.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, in viewing farms and farm conditions in Canada, with keen perception, went to the heart of the situation when she said: "Too many of the farm women I met and talked with, were prematurely aged. There were too many grey hairs and wrinkled faces, tired hands, and drooping shoulders. I wondered if farm women were not paying too heavy a toll."

Happily, we look forward with infinite faith in our ability through organized effort to bring about such an economic readjustment that our women shall find in rural life ample leisure for the things which make life "large and lovely"; opportunity to play a full and intelligent part in the development of our national life; and a place, par

excellence, in which to train our boys and girls to virile manhood and vital womanhood.

Quality in Citizenship

In the final analysis the permanence and progress of civilization depend on the mental calibre and physique of its citizenry. What are we going to ensure that our civilization shall not pass away with "the glory that was Greece, and the grandeur that was Rome."

As one writer expressed it: "In the last analysis, civilization always depends upon the qualities of the people who are the bearers of it. All these vast accumulations of instruments and ideas massed and welded into marvellous structures rising harmoniously in glittering majesty, rest upon living foundations—upon the men and women who create and sustain them. So long as those men and women are able to support it, the structure rises, broad-based and serene; but let the living foundations prove unequal to their task, and the mightiest civilization sags, cracks, and at last crashes down into chaotic ruin."

For ages, the iron rule of the survival of the fittest saw those qualities of strength, endurance, beauty, and intelligence, perpetuated in the race, while Mother Nature, inexorable to the individual, but with true racial beneficence, allowed the inferiors, the misfits, and the degenerates to be "stamped out of existence." Today, we have a complete reversal of this procedure. Science, medicine, and philanthropy, enable many weaklings to reach maturity, preserve inferiors and degenerates, and take no measures to prevent continuous racial impoverishment. This, then, is a most serious menace to our civilization! What shall our attitude be?

We must realize that the problem is not a simple one. The racially inferior may be found in classes where individuals are not dependent on public charity. And, on the other hand, evil social conditions among the less fortunate classes tend to convert the fit into the unfit. Under modern conditions the solution of this problem depends in large measure upon social and economic readjustments which shall guarantee to our citizens, and to those who may become citizens, the opportunity for a healthy, normal life, freed from the degradation of poverty and its attendant evils. For these, in their worst forms, tend to lower the stamina of the race, to create new generations of men and women ill fitted to become the parents of the citizens of a great society. In primitive times the fittest survived in a race in which artificial handicaps were few. Poverty in our complex civilization is frequently the lot of those who may be, from a racial standpoint, the most desirable, and whose degradation and loss of fibre under adverse influences may cause serious racial loss. No complete solution of the problem of racial improvement can be found until this evil has been eliminated, together with that prolific source of race deterioration—modern war. Poverty and war tend to lower racial standards and these lower standards, once established, tend to become perpetuated.

Selection of Immigrants

Shall we continue our present system of merely taking charge of the very lowest physical and mental types—those, in fact, who constitute no menace to the state? And take no heed of the increasing numbers of feeble minded who in large measure fill our jails and penitentiaries, and make up the great sub-stratum of humanity—social derelicts, doomed because of congenital inferiority to lead lives that are dark and unlovely, and to lower the vitality of our civilization.

Shall we not, rather, adopt an attitude of definite racial regeneration? Having in mind the greatest ultimate economy, shall we not, as one step towards improvement, undertake to supervise and protect all those obviously feeble-minded, and thus ensure not

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These pictures were taken in adjoining fields on August 21, 1924, on the farm of Cecil Staples, Bindloss, Alta.

Above—A field of Flint corn just starting to tassle. A good crop of fodder was harvested from this field.

Below—The remains of a stand of wheat sown on summerfallow just across the fence from the field in the above picture. Nothing was left in the field but Russian thistles. Conditions which make a partial failure of the corn crop, usually play greater havoc with the small grain crops.

Corn in the Dry Belt

Bad season of 1924 will check enthusiasm of some growers, but Jas. Murray looks for continued increase in acreage planted

LAST season was about as poor a year for corn as one could well imagine—the months of May and June were cool and dry, July was excessively hot and August cool with rain. Germination was below standard, the growth during June was very backward, and it was not until the latter part of July that there was enough moisture to promote a healthy growth. Had August been as warm as it frequently is, growing conditions for corn would have been ideal, as there was a reasonable amount of rain in most districts, but it was very cool and the crop made slow headway towards maturity. In spite of these unfavorable weather conditions some good crops of corn were harvested. There were enough well tended fields to return a crop to prove that even in our worst seasons corn is one of the safest feed crops that we can grow.

This is the opinion of James Murray, district agriculturist at Medicine Hat, Alberta, who has been active in promoting the growing of corn in the south-eastern part of the province, and who is closely in touch with conditions in that district. Three years ago there was only 15,000 acres of corn in Alberta; last year there was 67,000 acres and it could scarcely be expected that all those who have started in with corn as a new crop would be successful in growing it. It has generally done so well, however, that Mr. Murray expects that the places of those growers who drop out will be taken by others who are starting to grow it. The returns from corn in 1924 were disappointing to many growers, but the same is true of all other crops.

"It looked for a time about the middle of July," continued Mr. Murray, "as though no combination of the elements could prevent an absolute failure of crops of all kinds, and many thousands of acres in cereals were never sown—the plants were so far gone that the late rains failed to revive them. Many fields of corn went the same way. General conditions were so bad that

growers became discouraged and weeds were allowed to take possession. With the weeds competing for the moisture when it did come even the corn could not revive completely and was a partial or complete failure. But where the corn had been kept cultivated it retained its vitality and when the rains of late July and August came it continued to grow until frost came in September. We have no other crop that showed the same resistance to drought and heat."

Scourge of the Dry Land

"To what would you attribute most of the failures in corn growing in an average year?" was asked. "First, I would place Russian thistles as the cause of more failures than any other one factor; second, too late planting, and third the use of unsuitable varieties. Russian thistles, we may be sure are certain to start. Their control is dependent upon having the corn planted so that it can be cultivated, and on keeping the cultivator going. My observation has been that planting in check-rows is preferable to either drill sowing or listing. When the field is checked we know that it can be kept clean by cultivating both ways. When it is drilled, weeds are sure to grow up in the rows and escape the cultivator. Hoeing is not practicable on an extensive scale.

The Lister

"I have seen many excellent fields grown by the lister method. If the proper tools are used when they should be, listed corn can be kept clean, but if the weeds once get a start it is difficult if not impossible to overtake them. For those with a large acreage, who want the product for fodder only, the lister certainly has advantages, but not for the farmer who has a small acreage—particularly if he wants ripe corn. Corn planted with a lister is always from a week to ten days later in ripening than that planted on the

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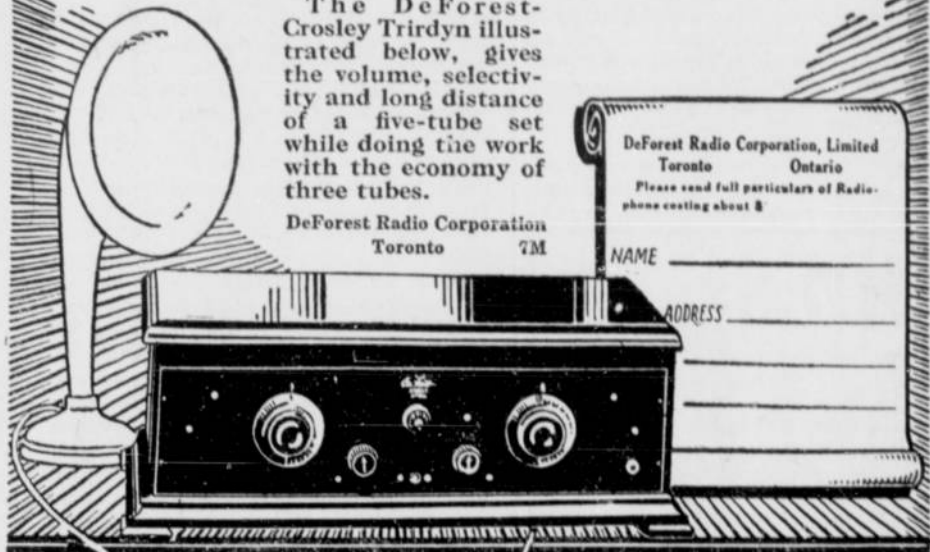
The DeForest-Crosley Trirdyn illustrated below, gives the volume, selectivity and long distance of a five-tube set while doing the work with the economy of three tubes.

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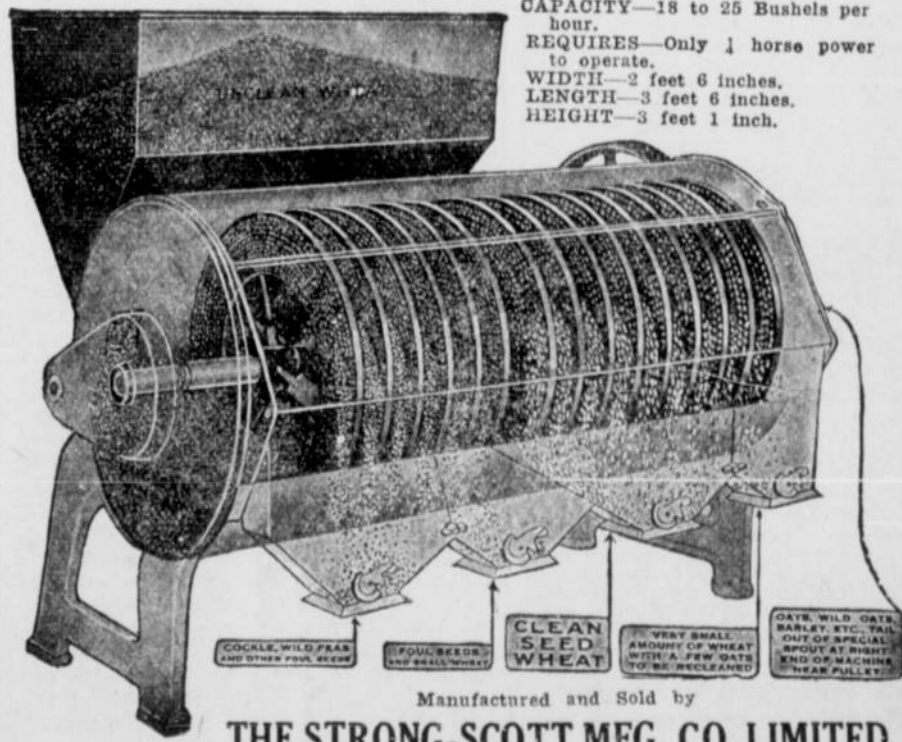
Farmers everywhere are talking about the Carter Disc Separator

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 Complete with 5 tubes,
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 voice from long distance on the loud
 speaker. Dealers wanted.
 Loud Speakers: \$13, \$25 and \$35
SUN ELECTRICAL CO. LTD., REGINA, SASK.

A tale of 46,029 Tails

On a bright, sunny morning in early spring of 1924, in the Rural Municipality of Hillsburg, No. 289, 1,000 cans of Mickelson's Ready-Rodo Liquid were opened by ratepayers all over the municipality. In five minutes after each can was opened it was mixed with six quarts of the farmer's own grain. He went out into the field to get his worst enemy, and what do you think happened. Their secretary writes that: "46,029 tails were brought to him, and that thousands of gophers died in the holes."

Many municipalities now buy no other poison but Mickelson's Ready-Rodo Liquid. Insist on Ready-Rodo and take no imitation. The only liquid Gopher Poison made under the personal supervision of Anton Mickelson, the Gopher Poison man. Also maker of the famous "My Own" Gopher Poison Powder.

ANTON MICKELSON CO. LTD.
 143 SMITH STREET, WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS,
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

level, as the filling in of the furrows always tends to set the corn back.

"To get ripe corn in southern Alberta, it should be planted not later than May 20, and usually 10 days earlier than this is preferable. There is much less damage from spring frost than from that in the fall and it pays better to take a chance on early planting.

"We have a number of varieties that have been thoroughly tested, such as North-western Dent, Dakota White Flint and Gehu. These will all give good results, the Dent being best adapted for fodder, and the others for ripe grain. If an earlier variety is needed, Squaw or Improved Squaw may be grown, and in the more favored districts Quebec No. 28, is an excellent variety for grain and gives a good crop of fodder as well. The large late varieties should not be grown as they produce less actual feed than those named above.

1925 Seed Supply

"Good seed is likely to be more difficult to secure than usual this spring as there was little ripened in any of the prairie provinces, and much less than usual in North Dakota and Montana. Any seed grown here has all been spoken for locally, and those who have not their seed arranged for now will have to look either to seedsmen or to growers across the line. While Montana has less than usual there will be a chance to get considerable from there, and I expect shortly to have the names of Montana growers who have seed for disposal. While the price will probably be higher than it has been in recent years, the actual cost per acre will not be as great as seeding to either wheat or oats, as one bushel of seed is sufficient for from five to eight acres. If the season should be a good one, a few acres of corn can be utilized on every farm; if it should be dry, the corn field well looked after is more likely to return a crop than any other on the farm."

Cattle Health Certificates

The following letter from an Alberta subscriber expresses a complaint that is frequently heard:

"The Editor.—How much longer will this so-called health certificate graft continue? The writer has shipped 14 car loads of cattle to various markets since the law became operative, and not once has a veterinarian gone near the shipment for a personal examination of the cattle—simply wrote out the health certificate and pocketed the swag!"—Joseph Sharron.

Certificates are required primarily by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and unless cattle are accompanied by a district health certificate they cannot be exported to the United States.

The Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg, is divided into three areas, certified, uncertified, and neutral. The cattle arriving with district health certificates are placed in the certified area. The cattle arriving without district health certificates are placed in the uncertified area; and the cattle arriving without certificates, where the certificate has possibly been lost or where the certificate may be forthcoming, are placed in the neutral area, and in the event of the certificate being received within 36 hours these cattle are placed in the certified area. If, however, the certificate is not received at the expiration of 36 hours these cattle are placed in the uncertified area and cannot be exported to the United States, but are only permitted to be shipped to points in Canada. The cattle from the certified area only, are permitted to be exported to the United States.

The veterinarian who issues district health certificates does not require to be a regular salaried veterinary inspector, but a veterinary surgeon, member of the Veterinary Association and in good standing in the province in which he resides, appointed by the Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture. The official veterinarian who issues these certificates does not have to inspect this class of cattle, but must have a knowledge of the

health of the livestock in the district from which the cattle are shipped.

The charge for these certificates is 25 cents per head up to and including eight cattle, and a maximum of \$2.00 for any one shipment, whether eight cattle or a train load, if owned by one party.

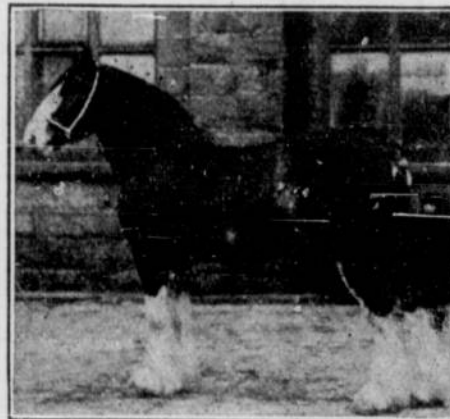
During 1924, 49,385 cattle were exported from the Union Stock Yards to the United States for grazing, feeding and slaughter purposes. These cattle could not have been exported to the United States unless district health certificates had accompanied them to the Union Stock Yards.

The reason why veterinarians are able to sign the certificate without personally inspecting the cattle is this: the diseases which the American authorities hope to keep out of their country by insistence on these regulations are contact diseases. It is quite enough for the veterinarian to know that they have not made their appearance in the district from which the cattle originate. He is, in effect, giving a clean bill of health to the point of origin of the shipment, not to the cattle concerned in the one lot.

How Doyle Got Selects

In the discussion on hog grading at the Manitoba Swine Breeder's convention, W. R. Doyle, Beulah, told the story of how he came to get all of his hogs in a recent shipment into the select grade.

Mr. Doyle wasn't very clear in his own mind as to what the graders demanded. He thought he knew pigs pretty well, but repeatedly he saw pigs graded thick smooth that had the length, depth of side, and all the other characteristics that are commonly said to be required in a bacon pig. The idea dawned on him that the only fault with them was that they were a little rough and lacked finish. To corroborate his suspicion he went to the stock yards



Doone Lodge White Heather

Senior champion Clyde female at the 1924 International; grand champion female at the 1924 Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph; and first prize yield mare, Toronto Royal. Owned by Mrs. W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask.

when next in Winnipeg and watched the grading for a whole day.

Exactly what he surmised was happening. The graders freely admitted that these hogs were not thick smooths, but as they could not go into the select class and as there was no class provided for them, they were put into the thick smooth class so that the producer would not be unduly penalized.

Doyle went back home and put a little more finish on his pigs, still keeping them within the weight. He had his reward when returns came back on a co-operative shipment from Beulah handled by the U.G.G. livestock department. Every one of his bunch had made the grade.

From a Shepherd's Ledger

Sam Murya, Sidewood, Sask., gives it as his opinion that sheep are the most profitable sideline on the farm. Starting with a flock of 35 last spring his sales amount to \$332.32, besides which he has kept his increase of 18 ewe lambs. This little flock yielded the remarkably good clip of 332 lbs., which was valued at \$105.07. Nineteen wether lambs sold for \$185, and five muttons sold locally brought \$42.25. Sheep do well in south-western Saskatchewan, says this grower.

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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

Optimistic But Cautious

Men who are engaged in raising fur bearers in captivity tell us that the worst thing that could happen to their line of business would be to have a repetition of the boom and the inevitable sequel that fox farming went through after the first flush of enthusiasm. No one who is aware of the possibilities in fur farming and its peculiar suitability to conditions in Western Canada, has any doubt but what it is destined to be a considerable source of revenue in time to come. The important thing to guard against is to see that progress does not outstrip the capacity of the market to absorb the product. One fur farmer, who has been reading Guide articles on the subject, has the following common-sense observations to make:

"I think the fox business is fast approaching a pelt basis. The endless chain letter of selling breeding stock cannot go on indefinitely. I am inclined to think the fur raising will follow the line of the poultry business. A few years ago it was all poultry farms. In the poultry farm there is too much to do at one time of the day and then slack, so that the item of help is extravagant; with a flock of 100 hens the time required is not great and in the farmer's 'busy season' the women and children can look after the poultry.

"If the fur farming could be developed in small units, the work could be done in spare time and so not be chargeable as a big expense. For instance, in the case of mink the actual food cost is about one cent per day—say \$4.00 per year. I have designed and built a deck pen to carry two pairs of mink, which would be 12 feet long, 3 feet wide and 7 feet high, the bottom floor being 8 inches off the ground and the top floor 5 feet 2 inches from the ground. The top of the top pen would be 7 feet from the ground. In this way two units placed facing each other would occupy a ground space of 10 feet by 12 feet. Now, any village or town back lot can spare many times this and these two units would carry four pairs of mink.

"The lumber for the pens need not cost more than \$20 per unit, and with wire nails and hinges it could be put up for \$30 or \$60 for the two units, as any handy farmer could build them himself.

"Now, with mink at, say, \$75 per pair, the outlay would be:

Pens, 2 units, for 4 pairs.....\$ 60.00
Mink, 4 pairs at \$75..... 300.00

\$360.00

"From these four pairs the produce should be 12 young.

Feed of 4 pairs, covering 1 year \$ 32.00
Feed of 12 young for 6 months.... 24.00
Interest on \$360 at 8 per cent..... 28.80
Depreciation, 10 per cent. on \$360 36.00

\$120.80

12 skins at \$10 will just pay \$120.

"Now, \$10 is low, and this takes no account of selling some breeders, and I have made ample allowance for interest and depreciation, which farmers generally neglect. There is not a fortune in it, but a boy or girl of 15 could take care of these animals before and after school. One difficulty of our present civilization, in villages and towns, is that boys and girls cannot earn anything in spare time.

"Fisher would be much more profitable as the pens would cost little more, the feed bill perhaps three times, the pelt price would be ten times.

"I am developing the fur business as a hobby—but I am going to see if it could not be run on the small unit line."—J. N. McKim.

Radio Week

The first week in February will be observed from one end of Canada to the other as Radio week. Practically every station is co-operating with special patriotic programs. Over four thousand firms engaged in the radio business have promised their fullest support in making this first Canadian Radio week a success. Announcements are now going out from the C.N.R. broadcasting stations. Watch your papers and listen on the air for further information.

If You Know a Better Way --Let's Have It Guide Readers Want Your Experience

The Guide has always made a specialty of experience articles in its agricultural columns. We believe that if all the practical knowledge gained by the best farmers up to the present time could be put to work on every farm, three-quarters of our productive problems would be settled immediately. And we believe that collecting and spreading this sort of information is the highest service that any farm paper can do for its readers.

For the best letter sent us on each one of the following subjects, we will give a prize of five dollars; for the second best, three dollars; and for the third best, two dollars. Every other letter which is published, will be paid for at the regular rates. Letters received after February 21, will be considered for publication at regular rates, but will not be eligible for contest prizes.

1. **SWEET CLOVER**—How do you scarify your seed? Do you use a nurse crop? Have you had any trouble pasturing it or making hay? How does its feed value compare with other crops you have tried? Do you fear any danger of its becoming a weed?
2. **WEED CONTROL**—What is the worst weed in your locality? How are you combatting it? How do you work your summerfallow? Have you tried a hoed crop like corn or some other summerfallow substitute? Do you keep sheep? Do you find the tractor a help in checking midsummer growth?
3. **SUMMERFALLOW SUBSTITUTES**—Have you tried grain in rows and with what success? Have you had any trouble with Russian Thistle or other weeds in the rows? What sort of a grain crop have you had off the field, and how does it compare with results from summerfallow?
4. **CORN**—How long have you been growing corn? Have you bought special corn machinery or have you adapted ordinary farm machinery? Have you ever used a lister? What place does the corn fill in your farm rotation? Have you a trench silo? Have you ever harvested the corn with pigs or cattle?
5. **ALFALFA**—How does it compare with sweet clover on your farm? Have you had any loss from winter killing? Have you had any trouble in getting a catch? Have you done any winter feeding of sheep or cattle? What success have you had in feeding alfalfa to horses?
6. **GRAIN CLEANING**—There is a great difference in the kind of job done by the same fanning mill in the hands of different people. Can you get out the wild oats, buckwheat, ragweed? Have you had any success cleaning brome grass, western rye and sweet clover?
7. **HANDY FARM DEVICES**—Have you a farm gate that will swing clear of snow? Lifting devices for use in hog butchering? Time-savers for storing hay in small lofts? Or any of the other multitudinous devices and schemes which go to shorten the day's work? All letters on this subject should be accompanied with drawings.
8. **SHEEP**—Several agricultural leaders have recently declared sheep to be the best paying proposition on the farm. What have you to say in corroboration? How did you overcome the fence difficulty? Have you had losses from coyotes, dogs or parasites? How do you sell your wool?
9. **FALL LITTERS**—The number of farmers who are successfully growing fall litters of pigs is increasing yearly. If you are one of that number, how do you house them? When are your litters farrowed? Do you have an abundant supply of skim-milk? Have you used tankage?
10. **BEES**—What profit have you been able to make out of this sideline? Have your bees access to sweet clover or any other bee pasture? Have you tried package bees? Have you wintered over any colonies?
11. **HOME-CURING HAMS AND BACON**—Have you a well-tried recipe for home-curing pork? Have you a smoke-house? What sort of wood do you burn? How long will your cured sides retain their quality without undue drying?
12. **FARM-LIGHTING PLANT**—Have you a farm-lighting plant? What does it cost to operate? Do you drive any machinery such as a washing-machine, or churn, or grindstone with it?
13. **STRAWBERRIES**—Do you find strawberries a practical crop for the farm garden in your locality? What varieties have you tried? What cultural directions have you to offer to beginners?
14. **BUSH FRUITS**—Does your garden include raspberries, currants and gooseberries? What do you do for winter protection? Are there any varieties that you have found particularly favorable?
15. **TREE FRUITS**—Have you done anything with crabs, standard apples or plums? Have you fruited any of the Saunders' hybrid crabs or Hanson's hybrid plums? What have you in the way of wind protection? Do rabbits or mice trouble you, and if so, how have you combatted them?

Contestants are not required to stick to the list of questions found under each heading. They are merely suggestive. Tell your own story in your own way.

If You Have Something Good, Don't Keep It Under Your Hat!

Send photos wherever possible. It adds tremendously to the appeal of your story.

All material should be addressed to the Agricultural Editor

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

CUTICURA HEALS ITCHY PIMPLES

On Face, Neck and Chest. Were Hard, Large and Red. Lasted Six Months.

"My trouble began with pimples on my face, neck and chest. The pimples were hard, large and red and feasted and itched very badly, especially at night. The irritation caused me to scratch and the scratching caused eruptions. The trouble lasted about six months.

"I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they afforded relief, and after using one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Harriet Gusdorf, 617 S. Elm St., Spokane, Wash., June 4, 1923.

Cuticura Soap daily, with Cuticura Ointment occasionally, prevents pimples or other eruptions. They are pleasing to use, as is also Cuticura Talcum, an excellent deodorant.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Cuticura, P. O. Box 2616, Montreal." Price, Soap 50c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 50c. Try our new Shaving Stick.

U.F.W.A. Presidential Address

Continued from Page 10

only the utmost kindness to the individual, but secure racial betterment through the weeding out of undesirable strains?

Can we not imbue our young people with those ideals of mental vigor and physical perfection which characterized the Athenians at the zenith of their glory? Can we not safeguard the future by giving to our young people adequate biological information and in the light of reason pave the way for a superior race?

Viewed from a racial standpoint is it not of prime importance that we subject to the closest scrutiny our immigration regulations? Are we admitting only those able to contribute to our national life? Do we exercise care that all those seeking admittance shall be required to pass a rigid mental and physical examination? Do we insist that the public weal shall be served rather than the interests of steamship and transportation companies?

These are considerations to which our farm women are giving increasing thought. We desire, in every possible way, to contribute to the development of democracy in our national life. But in order to make "humanity safe for democracy" we can not too soon begin

the process of racial improvement. "Democracy was never intended for degenerates."

Now, as we achieve the status of nationhood, let us bend every effort towards ensuring that the living foundations on which the whole structure rests shall be able to create and sustain a commonwealth in which truth and justice shall prevail.

This has been the dominant thought behind our activity in Junior work. For the past seven years our women's section has stressed this phase of work.

There is still much to be done in this field. Often, with near-sighted vision, we try to achieve quickly what shall endure but for a day, and leave undone what may be of lasting value. Let us then in the coming year, while stabilizing and mobilizing the forces of our adult membership, place due emphasis on bringing into our organization the young men and women to whom will fall the onus of perfecting the tasks which we have but begun.

An Appeal to U.F.A. Members

May I also at this time, make a special plea for the help of all U.F.A. members in the coming year? We urge that you will help our women to join either the local U.F.A., or a separate women's local—this is immaterial. But (and this is of supreme significance) if we are to contribute our

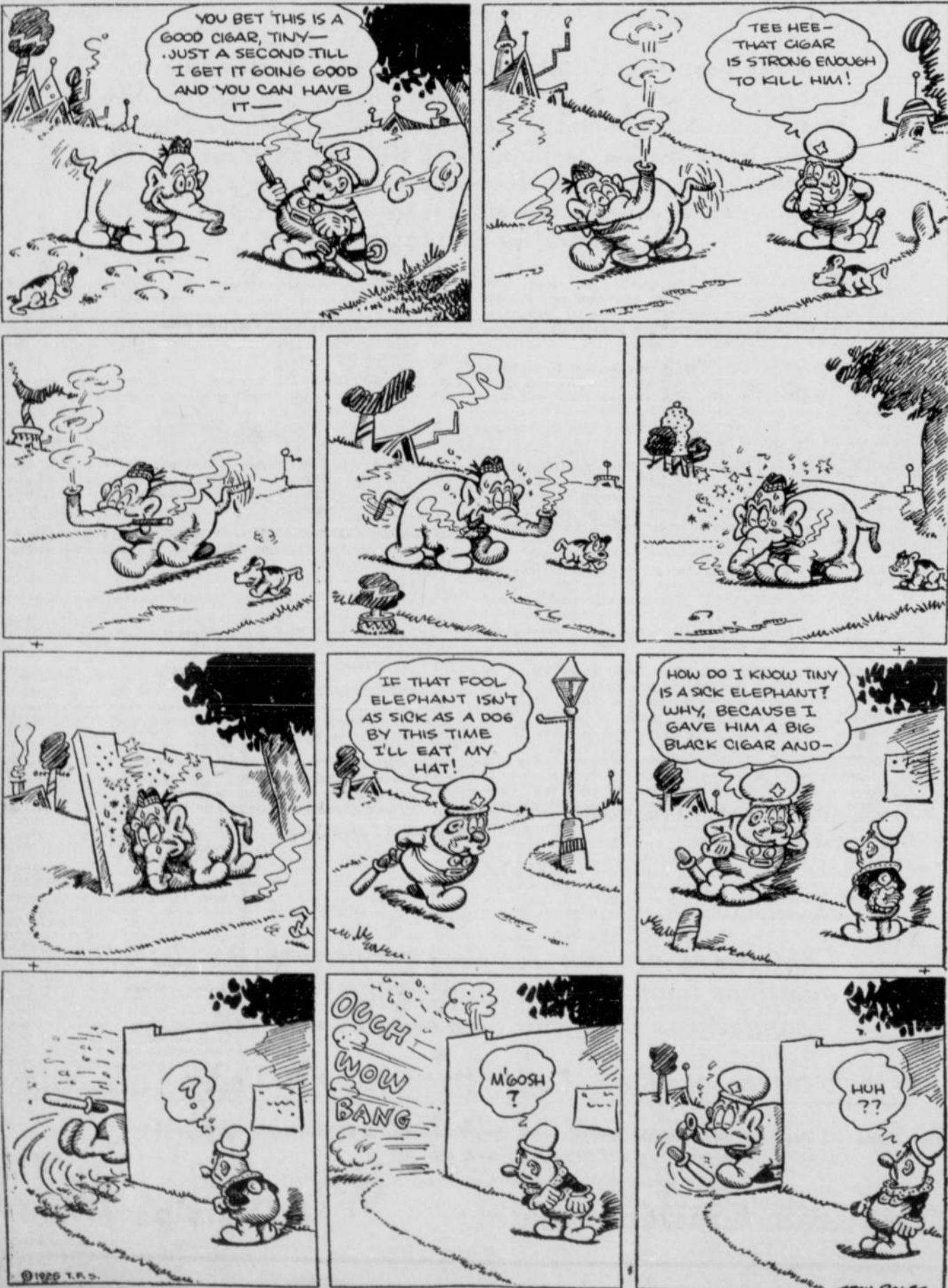
share to this "conscious group creation" we must have an opportunity to do so. The only opportunity is through our local meetings. Will you not, then, in paying your own membership dues, make a special point of encouraging your wife to set aside the money for hers? Dollars we know are elusive. There are so many gaps to fill—so little to do it with—that women are very prone to count their own needs of little significance, and while urging their husbands to join the local, feel that they themselves can perhaps after all contribute nothing. Unless, too, they have the utmost encouragement at home, it is much easier for a farm woman, especially with little children, to stay at home the afternoon of the meeting than to make the extra effort to attend.

Finally, let it be whispered, how much easier for tired-out mothers to form habits of mental indolence than to keep posted on issues before the public. But if they are once impressed with the fact that the "patriotism of peace is greater than the patriotism of war, that the patriotism which serves and builds is greater than the patriotism which hurls and destroys," they will rally to the peace-time ranks as women have always responded to the call of suffering humanity in time of war.

Today, the thought of peace is surging through the heart of human kind. While on the surface world affairs present a scene of indescribable confusion, and it would appear that the welter of war from which we have just emerged was but the forerunner of greater evils to come, yet never before have the minds of men turned so persistently and so consistently to world peace; never before have so many agencies been at work to promote international friendship between men of good-will. As the older statesmen, with their diplomacy and strategy pass away, we can envision Sir James Barrie's future when more youthful minds with their larger friendships guide affairs and "with their vision the old earth and the old humanity, of selfishness, and prejudice, and hate, may pass away."

The Doo Dads

Jokes, like chickens, usually come home to roost. This is especially true of jokes which inflict pain or discomfort on others. Some jokers find it difficult to learn this Flannelfeet, the policeman of Dooville learned it, but it was a hard lesson. His teacher was Tiny, the baby elephant of Nicky Nutt. The cop was just lighting a big black, strong cigar when he met the elephant. "Want a smoke, Tiny?" he asked cheerily. "Just wait till I get this cigar going good and you may have it, you'll enjoy it." Tiny did not know that a cigar will make one sick unless one is used to smoking. He was glad to have the cigar, and went proudly down the street with smoke rolling out of his trunk as from a chimney. Flannelfeet laughed and laughed to himself as he thought what a good joke it would be when the cigar made Tiny sick, as he was sure it would. He was still laughing when he met Nicky. "What is so funny?" asked Nicky. "Tell me and we'll both laugh at it." "I'm laughing at that fool elephant of yours. He is sick, and he is the funniest thing you ever saw. Better go and look after him. 'How do you know Tiny is sick?' demanded Nicky. 'Have you seen him?' "I don't have to see him to know that," chuckled the policeman. I just gave him a big, black cigar, and he went down the street making more smoke than a tar wagon. He's sick alright." Nicky and the policeman were standing beside a high fence as they talked. Flannelfeet holding his sides and laughing, and Nicky wondering where he could find his elephant, and what he could do for him. They did not know that Tiny himself, very, very sick, was on the other side of the fence, leaning against it and wishing he could die and end his suffering. Tiny was wondering what in the world could have made him sick, when he heard Flannelfeet say that it was the cigar, and that he had given it to Tiny on purpose to make him sick. Then Tiny played a joke all his own. He reached around the corner of the fence, seized that policeman by the neck, and snatched him from before the eyes of the astonished Nicky. Once, twice—a dozen times Tiny whacked Flannelfeet with his own club, making him yell like a boy who is being spanked. "You will play jokes, will you?" he demanded. "Didn't you know that I would play a bigger joke on you some day?" It always happens that way. Now I will be policeman myself for a while. This exercise has made me feel better." Presently, around the corner of the fence, marched Tiny, the policeman's helmet perched jauntily on his head, the policeman's club swinging from his trunk. Nicky could scarcely believe his eyes when he looked. Tiny was very popular in town that day. Flannelfeet was ashamed to let anyone know what had happened, so he let Tiny play at being policeman all day long. It was not until night that Flannelfeet got Nicky Nutt to return his helmet and club.



How Many Sheaves on this Field?

Send for Chart Containing Prize List and Rules Governing Contest



THE PROBLEM

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The problem is to find the sum total of the figures, which, when added together, represent the total number of sheaves on the field. Every figure is complete and the drawing is entirely free from tricks and illusions, but like a lot of other things, it is not as easy as it looks. Figures range from two to nine, each standing alone, thus two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight and nine. There are no ones or ciphers in the chart. The tops of the sixes are curved, while the bottoms of the nines are straight. By looking at any figure carefully you can easily tell what it is. However,

to pick out all the figures and add them together correctly is a task that requires both patience and skill. This is one of the most attractive figure puzzles that has ever been produced, and it would be worth while to solve even though no prizes were offered. In the event that no one obtains the exact answer, the prizes will be awarded for the nearest correct solution. Accuracy and patience are the main factors for arriving at the correct or nearest correct count. Those who display these qualifications to the best advantage will solve the puzzle best.

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The person sending in the next nearest correct answer will receive a special prize of \$15.

The person sending in the third nearest correct answer will receive a special prize of \$10.

In case of a tie, this special \$50 will be equally divided amongst those tying.

The winning of a special prize does not interfere in any way with your winning one of the other prizes. However, winners of special prizes will not be announced until contest closes, because judges cannot give us the correct answer until that time.

Remittance Blank to be sent in by Contestants

All contestants must use this Blank when sending in solutions

My answer to the problem is _____

I desire to enter your Figure Puzzle Contest, and herewith remit, in accordance with conditions of same, the sum of \$_____, which please place to my credit.

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Yes or No.

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**IMPORTANT—Be sure to answer all questions and address all communications to
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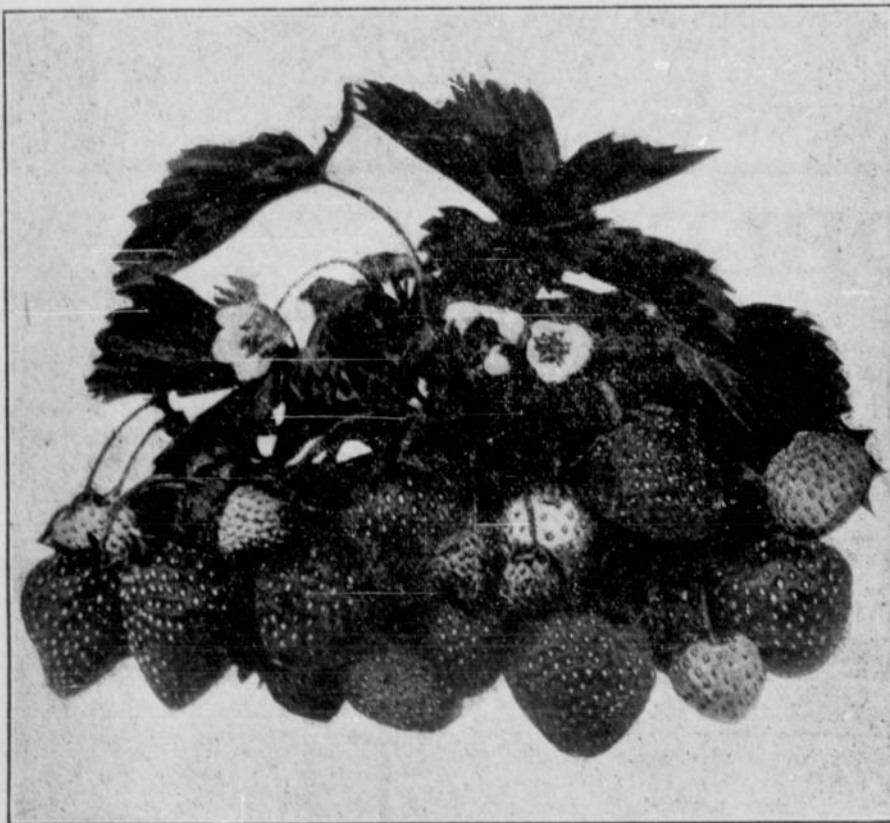
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The Window-Gazer

By Isabel Ecclestone MacKay

(Continued from Last Week)

CHAPTER XXII

IT may be said with fairness that the reception given by Miss Campion for her nephew's bride left Bainbridge thoughtful. They had expected the bride to be different, and they had found her to be different from what they had expected. They could not place her; and, in Bainbridge, everyone is placed.

"I understood," said Mrs. T. L. Lawson, whose word in intellectual matters was final, "that young Mrs. Spence was wholly uneducated. A school teacher who met her on the train told my dressmaker that she had heard her admit the fact with her own lips. So, naturally, not wishing to embarrass a newcomer, I confined my remarks to the simplest matters. She did not say very much but I must confess—you will scarcely believe it—I actually got the impression that she was accommodating her conversation to me."

"Oh, surely not!" from a shocked chorus.

"It is just a manner she affects," comforted Mrs. Burton Holmes. "Far, far too assured, in my opinion, for a young bride. I hope it does not denote a certain lack of fine feeling. In a girl who had been brought up to an assured social position, such a manner might be understood. But—well, all I can say is that I heard from my friend Marion Walford yesterday, and she assured me that Mrs. Spence is quite unknown in Vancouver society. But, of course, dear Marion knows only the very smartest people. For myself I do not allow these distinctions to affect me. If only for dear Miss Campion's sake I determined to be perfectly friendly. But I felt that, in justice to everybody, it might be well for her to know that we know. So I asked her, casually, if she were well acquainted with the Walfords. At first she looked as if she had never heard of them, and then—'Oh, do you mean the soap people?' she said. 'I don't know them—but one sees their bill-boards everywhere.' It was almost as if—"

"I felt quite worried about our pretty bride," said Mrs. Pennington. "You know how we all hoped that when the dear professor married he would become more orthodox. Science is so unsettling. And married men so often do. But—" she sighed.

"Surely not a free thinker!" ventured one in a subdued whisper.

"Or a Christian Scientist!" with equal horror.

Mrs. Pennington intimated that she had not yet sufficient data to decide. "But," she added, solemnly, "she is not a Presbyterian."

"She goes to church."

"Yes. She was quite frank about that. She did not scruple to say that she goes to please Miss Campion and because 'it is all so new.'"

"New?"

"Exactly what I said to her. I said, 'New?' My dear, what do you mean—new?" And she tipped her eyebrows in that oriental way she has and said, "Why, just new. I have never been to church, you know!"

"Oh, impossible—in this country!" "Yes, imagine it! Perhaps she saw my disapproval for she added, 'We had a prayer-book in the house, though.' As if it were quite the same thing."

As a matter of fact, Desire was intensely interested in sermons. She had so seldom heard any that the weekly doling out of truth by the Rev. Mr. McClintock had all the fascination of a new experience. Mr. McClintock was of the type which does not falter in its message. He had no doubts. He had thought out every possible spiritual problem as a young man and had seen no reason for thinking them out a second time. What he had accepted at twenty, he believed at sixty, with this difference that while at twenty some of his conclusions had caused him sleepless nights, at sixty they were accepted with complacency. No questioning pierced the hard enamel of his assurance. He saw no second side to anything because he never turned it over. He had a way of saying "I

believe" which was absolutely final.

Desire had been collecting Mr. McClintock's beliefs carefully. They fascinated her. She often woke up in the night thinking of them, wondering at their strange diversity and speculating as to the ultimate discovery of some missing piece which might make them all fit in. It was because she was afraid of missing this master-bit that she went to church so regularly.

The Sunday after the reception was exceptionally hot. It was exceptionally dusty too, for Bainbridge tolerated no water carts on Sunday. It was one of those Sundays when people have headaches. Aunt Caroline had a headache. She felt that it would be most unwise to venture out. She even suggested that, no doubt, Desire had a headache, too.

"But I haven't," said that downright young person, looking provokingly cool and energetic. Her husband groaned.

"Don't look at me," he said hastily. "My excuse is not hallowed by antiquity like Aunt's but it is equally effective. I have to go down to the cellar to make ice cream."

This, as Desire knew, was perfectly legitimate. No ice cream of any kind could be bought in Bainbridge on Sunday. Therefore a certain proportion of the population had to descend into its cellars and make it. It was even possible to tell, if one were curious, how many families were going to have ice-cream for dinner by counting the empty seats at morning service. Nearly all of the more prominent families owned freezers, while many of those who were freezerless did not go to church, anyway. From which it would seem that, in Bainbridge at least, the righteous had prospered.

On this hot morning, therefore, Desire collected Mr. McClintock's belief alone. It was an especially puzzling one, having to do with the origin and meaning of pain and founded upon the text, "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth."

"There is a tendency among modern translators," began Mr. McClintock, "a tendency which I deplore, to render the word 'chasteneth' as 'teacheth or directeth.' This rendering, in my opinion, is regrettably lax. We will therefore confine our attention to the older version. It is my belief that . . ."

Desire listened attentively to a lengthy and blood-curdling exposition of this belief, and was still in the daze which followed the hearty singing of the doxology on top of it when the assistant Sunday School Superintendent asked her to take a class. He was a very hot assistant and a very hurried one. Even while he spoke to Desire his eye wandered past her to some of his flock who was escaping by the church door.

"Do take a class, Mrs. Spence," he urged.

"Do you mean teach one?" asked Desire. "I'm sorry, but I don't know how."

"Beg pardon? Oh, but of course you do. It is only for today. We are so short. You will do splendidly, I'm sure. They are very little girls and it's in the Old Testament."

"But I don't—"

"Oh, that will be quite all right. It's Moses. Quite easy."

"I have never—"

It doesn't matter, really. Just the plain story, you know. I find, myself, the best way is to adopt a cheerful, conversational manner and keep them from asking questions. At that age they never ask the right ones. Stump you every time if you're not careful. Give them the facts."

"I don't understand them myself," objected Desire. But by this time the assistant's eye was quite distracted.

"So very good of you," he murmured, "if you will come this way—"

Desire went that way and presently found herself seated in the Sunday schoolroom in a blazing bar of sunlight and facing a row of small Bainbridgers, surprisingly brisk and wide-awake considering the weather.

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CHAPTER XXIII

"And that," said Desire later in the day as she related her experiences to the professor, "that was the idea with which I left them! I shan't have to teach again, shall I, Benis?"

Her husband smiled. "No. I should think more would be a superfluity."

"They'll say I'm a heathen. I know they will. You don't realize how serious it is. Think how your prestige will suffer."

"It has suffered already. Only yesterday Mrs. Walkem, the laundress, told Aunt that your—er—peculiarities were a judgment on me for 'tryin' to find out them things in folks' minds which God has hid away a-purpose.'" "But I'm in earnest, Benis—more or less."

"Let it be less, then. My dear girl, you don't really think that Bainbridge disturbs me?"

"N-no. But it disturbs me. A little. I am so different from all these people, your friends. And being different is rather—lonely."

"It is," he agreed. "But it is also stimulating."

"I used to think," she went on, following her own thought, "that I was different because my life was different. I thought that if I could ever live with people, just as we live here, with everything normal and everyday, the strangeness would drop away. But it hasn't. I am still outside."

"Everyone is, though you are young to realize it. Our social life is very deceiving. Most of us wake up some day to find ourselves alone in a desert."

Desire swung the hammock gently with the tip of her shoe. "Is not one ever a part of a whole?"

"Socially, yes. Spiritually—I doubt it. It is something which you will have to decide for yourself."

"I don't want to be alone," said Desire rebelliously. "It frightens me. I want to have a place. I want to fit in. But here, it seems as if I had come too late. Everyone is fitted in already. There isn't a tiny corner left."

Spence's grey eyes looked at her with curious light in their depths.

"Wait," he said. "You haven't found your corner yet. When you do, the rest won't matter."

"But people do not want me. I had a horrid dream last night. I was wandering all through Bainbridge and all the doors were open so that I might go in anywhere. I was glad—at first. But I soon saw that my freedom did not mean anything. No one saw me when I entered or cared when I went away. I spoke to them and they did not answer. Then I knew that I was just a ghost."

"I'm another," said a cheerful voice behind them. "All my 'too, too solid flesh' is melting rapidly. Only ice cream can save me now!" Using his straw hat vigorously as a fan Dr. Rogers dropped limply into an empty chair. "Tell you a secret," he went on confidentially. "I had two invitations to Sunday supper but neither included ice cream. So I came on here."

"Very kind, I'm sure," murmured Benis.

"How did you guess?" began Desire, and then she dimpled. "Oh, of course—Benis wasn't in church."

"How did he know that?" asked Benis sharply. "He wasn't there, was he?"

The doctor looked conscious. Desire laughed. "His presence did seem to create a mild sensation," she admitted.

"Well, you see" he explained, "in the summer I am often very busy—"

"In the cellar," murmured Benis.

"But no one happened to need me today and, besides, my freezer is broken. This, combined with—"

"An added attraction," sotto voce from the professor.

"Oh, well—I went, anyway."

"I saw you there," said Desire, ignoring their banter. "I thought you might have gone for the sermon. The subject was one of your specialties, wasn't it?"

The doctor twirled his hat.

"Better tell him what the subject was," suggested Benis unkindly.

"Didn't you listen?" Desire's enquiring eyebrows lifted. "That's one of the things I don't understand about people here. Church and church affairs seem to play such an important part in Bainbridge. Nearly everyone goes to some church. But no one seems at all disturbed about what they hear there. Is it because they believe all that the minister says, or because they don't believe any of it?"

Her hearers exchanged an alarmed glance.

"What do you want them to do?" said John uneasily. "Argue about it? Besides, this morning was very exceptionally hot."

"I don't want to be any more heathen than I have to be," went on Desire, "but I must be terribly heathen if what Mr. McClintock said this morning is right. He was speaking of pain, physical pain, and he said God sent it. I always thought," she concluded naively, "that it came straight from the devil."

"Healthy chap, McClintock!" said Benis lazily. "Never had anything worse than measles and doesn't remember them."

"What I'd like to know," said the doctor, "would be his opinion after several weeks of—something unpleasant. He might feel more like blaming the devil. What does he think doctors are fighting? God! By Jove, I must have this out with McClintock! I know that, for one, I never fight down pain without a glorious sense of giving Satan his licks."

"But you did not even listen."

"I'm listening now."

"And no one else seemed to object to anything he said. I heard some of them call it a 'beautiful discourse' and 'so helpful.'"

Under her perplexed gaze the two Bainbridgers were clearly uncomfortable.

"It's because you don't really care what you hear from the pulpit," said the girl accusingly. "You have your own beliefs and go your own ways. Another man's views, good or bad, make no difference."

"S-shish! 'ware Aunt Caroline!" warned the professor, but Desire was too absorbed to heed.

"Why, if one actually believed half of what was said this morning," she went on, "the world would be a beautiful garden with half its lovely things forbidden. 'Don't touch the flowers' and 'Keep off the grass' would be everywhere. It seems such a waste, if God made so many happy things and then doesn't like it if people are too happy."

"Not many of us suffer from too much happiness," muttered Benis.

"Or too much health," echoed the doctor. "I'd like to tell McClintock that if people would expect more health, they'd get more. The ordinary person expects illness. They have a 'disease complex'—that's in your line, Benis. But just suppose they could change the idea—Eh? Supposing everybody began to look for health—just take it, you know, as a God-intended right? I'd lose half my living in a fortnight."

"John Rogers!" Aunt Caroline's voice fell with the effect of sizzling hailstones upon the fire of John's enthusiasm. "If you must talk heresy, there are other places besides my garden to do it in."

"I was merely saying—"

"I heard what you were saying. And although it takes a great deal to surprise me, I am surprised. Such doctrines I consider most dangerous, highly so. If you are thinking of setting up as a faith healer, the sooner we know it the better. Desire, my dear, you might see Olive about tea. Tell her not to forget the lemon. I do not know what I have done to deserve a maid called Olive," she sighed. "but the only alternative was Gladys. And Gladys I could not endure. As for illness, I am surprised at you, John Rogers. I was not in church owing to a severe headache, but I know the sermon. It is one of Mr. McClintock's very best. If you had not gone to sleep in the middle of the first point you would have heard the mystery of pain beautifully explained. A wonderful preacher. If he wouldn't click his teeth."

The professor shuddered.

"Benis acts so foolishly about it," went on Aunt Caroline. He insists that the clicking makes him ill. But why should it? At the same time, if one of the Elders were to suggest, tactfully, to Mr. McClintock that he have the upper set tightened it might be well. It would at least" (with grimness) "do away with the trivial excuses of some people for not attending Divine service."

Her graceless nephew was understood to murmur something about "too hot to fight."

"As for Mr. McClintock's ideas," pursued Aunt Caroline, "they are quite beautiful. The first time he gave the deathbed description which comprises part of this morning's discourse he had us all in tears. I mean all of us who were sufficiently awake to realize the fact that it was a deathbed. His description of the last agony has clearly lost nothing in poignancy, for Desire came home quite pale. I wonder if you have noticed, Benis, that Desire is looking somewhat less robust? Doctor, now that she is not here—"

"Now that she is not here, we will not discuss her," said Spence firmly.

"Indeed! And may I ask why you wish to stop me, Benis? I am speaking to a qualified medical man, am I not? But there," with resignation, "I never can expect to understand the present generation. So lax on one hand, so squeamish on the other. Surely it is perfectly proper that I, her Aunt—oh, very well, Benis, if you are determined to be silly."

"Now with regard to the Rev. McClintock," put in the doctor hastily.

"Do you really think that he is sufficiently in touch with modern views to—to—oh, dash it! what was I saying?"

"You were interrupting me when I was telling Benis—"



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"Liver Trouble so Severe I Had to Quit Work"

Mr. Thomas Honey, Brantford, Ont., writes:

"I was a great sufferer from enlargement of the liver for ten months, and finally I had to quit work. I would wake up in the mornings with a bitter taste in my mouth, had frequent headaches, yellow complexion, and pain in my right side, and between the shoulder blades. It was almost unbearable, and terribly weakening. I could not sleep at night and my heart also bothered me. But the whole trouble has now left me, thanks to that wonderful medicine, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills."



Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

35 cts. a box of 35 pills, Edmansson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

"Time!" said Benis, who enjoyed his relative hugely—when she was disciplining someone else. "Here comes Desire with the tea."

"What I really came out to say, Benis," resumed Aunt Caroline, "is that I have just had a long distance call—Desire, my dear, cream or lemon?—a long distance call from Toronto where, I fear, such things are allowed on Sunday—Doctor, you like lemon, I think?—a call in fact from Mary Davis. You remember her, Benis? Such a sweet girl. She is feeling a little tired and would like to run down here for a rest. Desire, my dear, have you any plans with which this would interfere? I said that I would consult you and let her know. You are very careless with your plate, Benis. That Spode can never be replaced."

Fortunately her anxiety for the family heirloom absorbed Aunt Caroline's whole attention. If she noticed her nephew's look of anguished guilt and his friend's politely raised brows, she ascribed it to his carelessness in balancing china. Desire's downcast

eyes and stiffened manner she did not notice at all.

"Well, my dear, what do you say? Shall we invite Mary?"

"It depends on Benis, of course," said Desire quietly.

"Benis? What has Benis to do with it? Not but that he enjoyed having her here last time well enough. It is the privilege of the mistress of the house to choose her guests. I hope you will not be slack in claiming your privileges. They are much harder to obtain than one's rights. My dear sister was careless. She allowed Benis's father to do just as he pleased. Be warned in time."

"Do you wish Miss Davis to visit us, Benis?" Desire's hands were busy with her teacup. Her eyes were still lowered.

"I have no wishes whatever in the matter," said the professor with what might be considered admirable detachment.

"Tell Miss Davis we shall be delighted, Aunt," said Desire.

(To be continued next week.)



Opata plum set out by M. W. Parsons, Buffalo Gap, Sask., in the spring of 1923, and photographed in 1924. Mr. Parsons says this plum is perfectly hardy so far as his experience goes. In his location it ripens the last of August or the first of September. He is enthusiastic about the quality of the fruit.

Mammoth plums and Beta and Alpha grapes next season. My present orchard and wind-break covers one and one-half acres.

"I also raise a big garden, having sold over \$100 worth of cabbage alone last fall. Sure, it is some work to keep two and a half acres of orchard and garden absolutely clean of weeds, also about one acre of wind-break trees around the buildings, and, besides, farm about 80 acres. Being a bachelor, I also do all my own cooking, washing, milking, etc."—M. W. Parsons, Buffalo Gap, Sask.

President Wood's Address

Continued from Page 8

co-operation and order, as opposed to 'opposition' and confusion. It goes without saying that many sub-divisions on the basis of special interest will become manifest within each of these major divisions. For instance, Labor, which is principally but not entirely associated with the urban interests, is already dealing directly with economic problems and selecting representatives to deal with political adjustments. The wheat growers, whose special interest is entirely within the general interests of agriculture, are beginning to deal directly with their special economic interest, but in political adjustments they can depend entirely on the representatives of agriculture in general. So also with other special agricultural interests. The same may be said of most, if not all purely urban special interests. The small town interests, especially in this western country, are probably more closely and intimately connected with agriculture, and their political working relationship should be accordingly close. Other interests, such as transportation, are for the service of the whole, and both urban and rural are equally interested in proper adjustments in the interests of the whole.

"This is not a question of gaining power with which to dominate. It is a question of practical co-operation. The all-important problem is to get industrial interests working together co-operatively in the interest of industry; to take politics out of the realm of professional control in the interest of politicians, and put it under the control of industrialism in the interest of industry. The farmers of Alberta have already made a start in the development of this new order. We have demonstrated what we can do in the intelligent exercise of our own citizenship by putting ourselves in position to co-operate in a practical way with other industrial interests. But practical co-operation between rural and urban

interests can not be carried on by agricultural representation alone—nor even by agriculture and Labor. The general urban citizenship must take its share of the responsibility and be properly represented. Our appeal to the urban citizenship is to assume this responsibility and come to our assistance. This is their problem, and they must work it out themselves.

"Graveyards of the Past"

"There is more or less of an inclination among our own people to 'broaden out,' take in, and wet-nurse the urban citizenship in their political affairs. This would be turning back toward confusion and it is impracticable. The urban citizenship is not an infant that needs wet-nursing. It is an indifferent adult member of the family that needs awakening to its own responsibilities. The only question is whether it is asleep or dead. If it is asleep, its awakened brother agricultural citizenship must endeavor to awaken it and encourage it to come into action. If it is politically dead, all we can do is to await a resurrection, which I am persuaded will eventually come.

"But the living question we have to deal with is, what are we going to do? Are we going on with the work we have undertaken, systematizing and developing strength to meet our citizenship responsibilities? Or are we going to turn back to wander aimlessly through the graveyards of the past, to consult the ghosts of political failures for a miraculous panacea for social disorder? The U.F.A. has put its hand to the plow, and cannot turn back without bringing on itself the consequent curse, unless it can be demonstrated that we are wrong.

"If we are wrong we must turn back.

"If we are right, we must go forward.

"Are we right or wrong?"

The "Mother Organization"

In concluding, Mr. Wood dealt with the U.F.A. as the "mother organization" which had brought into existence the political movement and the wheat pool. He said:

"Is there a disposition among the people to regard the mother organization as having performed her function and become useless? If so, they are making a fatal error. The U.F.A. is the foundation strength of all the farmer organizations in Alberta. From the mother organization these sub-units have sprung. Their mission is to carry on specialized activities. They carry on the workshops, while the mother guards the home—the home in which she gives birth to her children, nourishes them in their infancy, encourages them in their youth and vigor, and will be their glory in the might of their maturity.

"But I do not believe there is any real evidence of weakness, or any danger of disintegration. They say the strength of a chain is measured by its weakest link, but the strength of a movement like ours is not measured by its weakest members. On the contrary, it is measured by its strongest. It is true that many of the weaker members have dropped off, some temporarily and some permanently, but there are 15,000 who have stood every test and are standing firm. They have come up through the crucial test, through deflation, drought, and some through poverty unspeakable. Many who have temporarily fallen by the wayside are among the truest and most loyal. Their loyalty to the organization is unshaken, their hearts ring true, but their hands are empty. There is evidence of very little actual disloyalty anywhere.

"On the whole, I do not think the membership of any organization ever came through so crucial a test and held so true. I know no reason why the U.F.A. cannot face the future with every hope, and with a confident feeling that all is well."

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BE COMFORTABLE—

Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope.



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The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Money and Goods

The Editor.—There are two ways of trading only, the first by direct barter, the second indirect through the medium of money. For some reason or other all civilized countries do their trading through the medium of money. Standard money around the globe consists of gold, silver or paper. Paper money without question is the most convenient form of currency to use. Even in countries where there is sufficient gold or silver to do the nation's trading, gold and silver are put in the vaults of governments or banks, and paper used in their place. If we consider the scarcity of gold and silver, the idea almost suggests itself that gold and silver is better money than paper. However, this idea is entirely wrong. Without any gold or silver whatsoever, the world would be able to do its trading just as efficiently on paper money only. On the other hand, if paper, by the single process of putting it through a certain press, can be converted into money, why don't this or that government do so and make money to pay its debts with, and enough over to make its citizens wealthy. This idea, of course, is just as absurd as the one that gold and silver is better money than paper. Money of any kind, gold, silver or paper, has no value whatsoever in itself. The metals of gold and silver have a certain natural value above paper, but as soon as you make a five-dollar gold piece out of one, a five-dollar bill out of the other, they become equal, as far as their money value is concerned. Money is and can only be a medium to exchange wealth between man and man or nation and nation. A medium only, for in the final transaction of business, goods bought of a certain trading value must be counter-balanced with goods sold of the same trading value. This holds true of individuals as well as nations. No individual or nation can do business very long any other way.

The amount of money a nation needs to carry on business, depends on the amount of goods she has to exchange with other nations. These goods must be of such a nature as someone, somewhere, desires, and is willing to trade in for other goods or commodities. Any amount of money made and put into circulation, over and above the amount required, must necessarily cheapen money. There is more of it required to do a certain amount of trading. Money without a doubt can be made cheaper or dearer by any individuals or government, (providing they control enough of it) by simply putting it into circulation or withdrawing it from circulation. This holds true of all forms of money. It is or seems to be impossible to determine the exact amount of money required to carry on the business of the world. Therefore we have periods in which money is cheaper or dearer.

It is to be remembered that there is a difference between cheap money and cheap goods. By cheap goods, I mean that the relative trading value of a certain commodity in comparison with other commodities becomes less. The process of changeable trading value between different commodities is growing continuously. By cheap money I mean that all commodities become dear, measured by money value, but the relative trading value remains unchanged.

During a period of cheap money it is possible that certain individuals are able to pay their money debt with considerably less goods than was required at the time the debt was contracted. The reverse condition holds true if a money debt was contracted during a period of cheap money, and has to be paid when money is dear again; more goods are required to discharge the money debt than were required at the time the debt was contracted.

Through these fluctuations of money and goods it is possible that certain individuals can come into possession of goods improperly, for which they did not perform any useful labor whatsoever. For every dollar's worth of gain so made there must be the equal amount, of course, somewhere else. Trading in itself creates no goods whatsoever.

If certain readers of The Guide hold the view that Canada's resources can be developed by simply putting more money into circulation, no matter of what kind, they are simply in error. If part of a nation is employed in developing work, which at the time does not produce any commodities or services, marketed or desired by someone, the expense, up and to the time it does so, must be borne by the other part which does produce commodities or services which are wanted by someone. No other way exists.

The difficult thing is this, to levy this expense in such a way that each citizen carries his true proportion.—Max Specht, Estuary, Sask.

Is This Economically Sound?

The Editor.—I have read with interest every word of correspondence on the Money Question in The Guide to date. I am glad to see the attitude taken by you in the issue of December 10, 1924, in your editorial, entitled, The Money Question.

In the third paragraph of that editorial you say, "If anybody can produce an economically sound system for eliminating

interest, we will vote for it with both hands." I cannot determine definitely what you mean by "economically sound." I suppose that if a proposed reform would work injustice to 10 per cent. of the people you would condemn it as unsound, even though the present system might be working injustice to 90 per cent. of the people. Unless a proposed system was perfect you would be able to criticize and condemn it. If it was perfect you could find very great difficulties in putting it into operation and condemn it as impracticable. Now, no human can evolve a perfect system or operate a perfect system perfectly, if we had it. I believe that the government should act on the principle of "the greatest good to the greatest number," and discard worn out systems as a man discards worn out clothes, viz., when they cease to keep him comfortable. There are many creatures made in the image of God, who are uncomfortable today. There are many more who have so much interest coming in that the effort to spend it fast enough is often degrading and not conducive to their "greatest good." Therefore, I am going to define your "economically sound system," as one that is enough better than the present one to make it worth while putting it into operation.

Now, is it worth while for the government of the people of Canada to utilize the credit of the people of Canada for the benefit of the people of Canada? If the government builds a coast outlet for the Peace River country by using its credit they will be doing the above. If they go to the U.S.A. and borrow \$30,000,000, they will be using the credit of the people of Canada partly for the benefit of the people of the United States. Suppose the road just pays 5 per cent. operating profits. Then if the interest is 5 per cent., the United States would be getting all of the profits of the road as they are getting all of the profits of so many other undertakings in Canada. If the government used its own credit it would get the profits of the road itself in order to cancel 5 per cent. of the issue of credit each year. After the end of 20 years it could use the 5 per cent. profits to commence paying its foreign debt.

I understand that if we borrow thirty millions in the United States, the money isn't put into an express car and shipped here and handed around to those who build the railroad. Rather it is a matter of bookkeeping and that so much is written down on certain books to the credit of such an enterprise. Now I suppose that if the government uses its own credit that it could just have the same amount written down on the same books in a similar way. In the case of borrowing from the United States, I understand that there is no gold or American bank notes shipped to Canada.

Including private and public debt, Canada seems to have gone into 12 billions of dollars of debt with about one-fifth of a billion dollars in gold and two-fifths of a billion dollars in bank and government notes or paper money. The ratio of printed money to indebtedness is one to 30. Therefore to build a \$30,000,000 coast outlet would require the printing of \$1,000,000 of new currency. I understand that the government printed \$48,000,000 of new currency during the war. Why didn't you holler "flat money," inflation, etc., then? Is a government only able to issue for war and not for peace? One of your correspondents says that the government issued \$10,000,000 for McKenzie and Mann, because the Great War had started and they could not borrow the money in England. Is that true? Was that "inflation" and "flat money." If the government can do that to build useless lines to tear up later on, surely it can do it to build a coast outlet for Peace River, and prevent homes from being torn up and the inmates from becoming economic refugees, and their land from being added to the economic no man's land already existing.

The economic no man's land is the unoccupied territory from which the fighters in the front line of the struggle for existence have fled, and to which the army of occupation has not yet come. The army of occupation is the host of immigrants which victorious finance must bring in to hold and operate the said land for the benefit of the conquerors.

I have just got started but my space is more than up. All I can say is that to build a coast outlet for Peace River country and eliminate the interest by the government issuing credit and cash instead of interest-bearing bonds is better than the old system and therefore "economically sound," and I want you to vote for it with both hands.—J. V. Macklin, Grande Prairie.

"Quack Medicine"

The Editor.—Rogers' Golden Syrup asks and seeks a cure for the interest and debt disease. It is hard to find a remedy that will cure, and if we find one, will the patients that are affected give it a fair trial?

Say, as a suggestion, that the war debt is 4,065,000,000 gold francs. The United States share of this debt is 440,000,000 gold francs. If we put these gold francs into gold dollars they will equal

\$13 billion dollars. Now the United States assay office reports tell us that the total commercial gold of the whole world is less than ten billion dollars, but assuming that it is ten billion, which could all be mobilized to pay these debts, and divide the whole pro rata each in real gold dollars, one dollar would have to pay 21 gold dollars of debt. Scientific bankers have said that one gold dollar is good for a credit of five, but we wonder if they would accept one gold dollar in payment of a debt of 21 gold dollars, yet this is the way that finance is talked to the people.

Society requires first of all a sound money for proper exchange of services and the products of service. But what constitutes a sound and convenient money? Cheques have all the elements of money save one. Though they may pass through the hands of several neighbors and be endorsed by them before reaching the bank, they have a limited circulation; because of the limited circulation they will not pass current as money should do. We must therefore find some channel with an unquestioned store of assets and an integrity never violated or questioned as a medium of intercourse.

Canada has more assets than all the banks, trust and loan companies in Canada. It has more resources because it has got the power to tax the people, therefore its cheques or circulating notes are the very best that can be devised, and the only ones which should be used by the people.

The plan—let parliament pass an act that the government shall issue its own notes for \$360,000,000—around \$40 per head. All other notes should be called in as the new comes out. They should always represent the same amount that is written on them. If any man made them longer or shorter financially they should be fined and put in jail; that is what men get who juggle with standard weights and measures. The government should run the loaning and exchange banks, and only to take enough for service to carry on the work. The government could run it because they can run the post office, and it would certainly be less trouble than running railroads and whiskey and merchant fleets.

Well, now I have given the patients some quack medicine; maybe in time to come, when the death call comes, it will be tried at least in some form of this prescription.—C. P.

The Sessional Indemnity

The Editor.—Although there has been very little public discussion of the matter, I believe there is a widespread feeling of disappointment among those who voted Progressive in the last election, at the failure of the Progressive group in the House to make any move towards getting a reduction in the sessional indemnity.

For myself I fail to see why, a man picked out more or less by chance from a dozen or twenty other eager aspirants, should, when he is elected, in effect vote himself \$4,000 a session, for performing a duty which hundreds of other men in his constituency are just as capable of doing and many of whom would be glad to do it, for one session at least, if they got their bare expenses paid.

If the farmer members had been wealthy men there would be more excuse for them, because it might take more than \$4,000 in some cases to indemnify them for time lost, although it is a safe bet that if seats in parliament were put up for auction most wealthy men with a taste for politics would pay many times \$4,000 for the privilege of having one. But if any of the farmer members are going to claim that it takes that sum to indemnify them for the loss of time involved in attending a session they have got to show me, especially when a part of the session is in the winter, when a man can be hired for about \$40 a month (board included) to do chores, thus leaving the hon. member around \$700 to the good (I am figuring on a five-month session), or he possibly could employ a college graduate for less than a thousand a year, who, the chances are, would make the farm pay better than the owner himself.

In most cases \$500 should cover all losses involved, and another \$800 should pay board and lodging expenses while at Ottawa, and that does not mean boarding at the Chinaman's place either. Ottawa must be a dear place to live if \$5.00 a day will not enable the average farmer member to live as well as he is accustomed to at home, and if any of them are spending more to keep up appearances that is their lookout; we don't send them there for that purpose.

I believe it is recorded somewhere that Miss Agnes McPhail made a motion in the House calling for a \$1,500 reduction in the indemnity, some of the hon. members laughed, and I have no doubt that some of the Progressive members joined in the merriment, but there is one place where they are not very likely to laugh and that is at the nomination conventions where they are only would-be members, and I don't think there would be any better way of teaching them a sharp lesson than by reducing to the ranks all members who could not show that they had at least expressed sympathy with the idea of a reduction during either one of the last three sessions of parliament. Any such move during the coming session will, in my opinion, be purely political tactics; and all future candidates for election should be required to pledge themselves not to accept more than \$2,000 for any one session, because at a time when the country is so deeply in debt and so many of us are having a hard struggle to make both ends meet, in my opinion any private member who takes more than that is a profiteer and should be treated as such.—R. Burt, West Hazel, Sask.

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The Grain Growers' Guide, 1-28-25

The Best Cough Syrup is Home-Made

Here's an Easy Way to Save \$2.00, and Yet Have the Best Cough Remedy You Ever Tried.

You've probably heard of this well-known plan of making cough syrup at home. But have you ever used it? When you do, you will understand why thousands of families, the world over, feel that they could hardly keep house without it. It's simple and cheap, but the way it takes hold of a cough will quickly earn it a permanent place in your home.

Into a 16-oz. bottle, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup to fill up the bottle. Or, if desired, use clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup instead of sugar syrup. Either way, it tastes good, never spoils, and gives you 16 ounces of better cough remedy than you could buy ready-made for \$2.50.

It is really wonderful how quickly this home-made remedy conquers a cough—usually in 24 hours or less. It seems to penetrate through every air passage, loosens a dry, hoarse or tight cough, lifts the phlegm, heals the membranes, and gives almost immediate relief. Splendid for throat tickle, hoarseness, croup, bronchitis and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a highly-concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, and has been used for generations for throat and chest ailments.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions, and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

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Aren't you tired of being called fat? Aren't you tired of being made fun of, tired of being unable to do the things that slender people do? Then here is what you are looking for—a simple, pleasant, method of reducing—**Marmola Prescription Tablets**. Just take one of these tablets after each meal and at bedtime and almost immediately your fat will begin to disappear. In a short time you will be as slender as you want to be.

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is vitamin-rich food and tonic that helps remove the handicap. Keep your body strong and sturdy. Insist on Scott's!

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Alberta Farmers in Convention

Continued from Page 7

C.P.R., spoke on the subject. The railways, he said, maintained gates where the traffic was heavy. To carry out what the resolution asked for would involve about \$5,000,000 of annual expenditure. An amendment was moved that the gates should be installed where the traffic was heavy and school vans crossed. On the vote being taken both the amendment and the original resolution were rejected.

A resolution from Claresholm Constituency Association protesting against the selling or leasing of any grades or lines to the C.P.R., and demanding that the National Railway lines be given a chance to make good. A delegate from the district explained that the resolution was based on a misapprehension, and that the Canadian National and the C.P.R. were actually co-operating with regard to the railway situation south of Macleod. The resolution was referred to the board of directors.

A resolution favoring early completion of the Hudson Bay Railway led to a discussion of the relative values of the railway and the western route, some of the delegates maintaining that it was more to the advantage of Alberta to support the development of the western route, than the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway. Other delegates argued that the U.F.A. for years had supported the Hudson Bay Railway; even if of less advantage to Alberta than the western route the advantages to Manitoba and Saskatchewan remained, and consequently the convention should pass the resolution. The resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Two resolutions covering demands for particular railway construction were referred to the board of directors, and the convention asked that the Canadian National Railway be given a fair share of mail carrying.

A resolution from Pembina District Association, declaring that as re-assessment of land for municipal taxation was a waste of time and an expense if nothing had occurred to change the value of the land, and that re-assessment should be made only "in the event of any public utility being extended through the municipality," was adopted.

Municipal assessment and taxation were debated under a resolution from Acadia Provincial Constituency Association, disapproving of the action of the department of municipal affairs in ordering a new assessment of lands; disapproving of the methods of assessment proposed and favoring equalization of assessment.

Mr. Jackman went into the subject in some detail and answered some questions relating to the equalization of assessment and other matters relating to municipal taxation. The resolution was rejected by unanimous vote.

The discussion practically ran over in consideration of a resolution from Coronation Provincial Constituency Association, asking for a change in the law providing that school districts in unorganized territory may make assessment for school purposes. Mr. Jackman again, at the request of the convention, dealt with the question of assessment.

A substitute motion that the government take over and administer school districts where serious depopulation has taken place was adopted, and Hon. Perren Baker, minister of education, addressed the convention on the question. Mr. Baker stated that the present system of financing schools in new territories was unsatisfactory, and the government was giving thought to the devising of a better method.

That the provincial government should gather data to allow the productive value of land to be included as a determining factor in the assessment for taxation was proposed in a resolution from Acadia Federal Constituency Association. Hon. R. G. Reid, took the platform and informed the convention it was wasting valuable time, because the government had been gathering such data for at least nine months. The resolution was adopted.

The next order of business was nominations for president. Only one name

was submitted, that of H. W. Wood, who was declared elected by acclamation. Mr. Wood in a few words acknowledged the honor. The convention responded with "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," three rousing cheers and a tiger, and then adjourned for lunch.

Afternoon

Nominations for vice-president were received as the first order of business at the afternoon session. Four names were put forward—S. S. Sears, S. Lunn, H. E. G. H. Scholefield and G. Bevington. Messrs Sears, Lunn and Bevington withdrew, the vice-presidency thus going to Mr. Scholefield by acclamation. The remainder of the session was taken up with the reports of various committees on co-operative marketing. The report of the co-operative marketing committee was given by S. S. Sears. The report referred to the creation of the committee of instructions of the last convention. At an early date the committee had a conference with Hon. J. E. Brownlee, provincial attorney-general, who stated that the government was considering new and more satisfactory legislation for the incorporation of co-operative institutions. The committee had worked with livestock producers, dairy and egg and poultry producers, and drafted contracts for pools in each of these lines of agriculture. The report concluded with a brief review of co-operative enterprises in the United States.

W. H. J. Tisdale, assistant manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited, spoke on the work of the institution, and the necessity for increasing the sheep population of the country, and urged the sheep men of Alberta to support the co-operative marketing of wool. Mr. Tisdale



H. E. G. H. Scholefield

Re-elected vice-president of the U.F.A.

answered a number of questions relating to the production and handling of wool. In reply to one question, Mr. Tisdale, stated that it would be an advantage to have the co-operative marketing of wool on a contract basis, but the growing of sheep was a secondary business on most farms, and it would be a big job to get sheep owners under contract.

The report of the livestock pool went into the co-operative marketing of cattle and the cattle industry generally at considerable length, and was read by W. F. Stevens, who also answered a number of questions relating to the shipping of cattle. The report was adopted. The report of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers Limited, on the proposed dairy pool, was presented by Nelson S. Smith, and was also adopted. After Mr. Smith had cleared up some points to the satisfaction of the delegates, it was announced that the reports would be printed for distribution.

A resolution was adopted urging the provisional boards of the different proposed pools to bring the pools into existence, and pledging the convention to give them every assistance in securing the necessary number of contracts. The convention also passed a resolution stating that, as the launching of the various co-operative marketing projects

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involved a drain upon the treasury of the U.F.A., these projects, when successfully established, should repay the amount so advanced.

Evening

Fraternal greetings were conveyed to the convention by Fred White, M.L.A., representing the Alberta Federation of Labor, and Elmer Roper, representing the Alberta section of the Canadian Labor Party, both of whom laid stress upon co-operation between labor organizations and the farmers' organizations.

Following these addresses two resolutions from Bow River were introduced relating to coal mines. One provided that operators be obliged to furnish suitable weights up to 1,000 pounds, so that check weighmen might be able to test the scales. This was adopted unanimously. The other resolution was an amendment to the Coal Mines Act, and provided that the mine employees be permitted to engage at their own expense a man to inspect the mines in the interest of the employees, and that the salary of such inspector be deducted by the employers from the wages of the men. There was some objection to this resolution on the ground that it touched on very technical matters, and other delegates stated they did not understand it. It was also stated that there were already Dominion and provincial inspectors in the mines.

President Wood deprecated the association interfering in matters outside its own purview. How, he asked, would they take it if organized labor started passing resolutions concerning the working of a farm. Another delegate asserted that labor had not the political power to secure its rights, the farmers had the power, and if they believed the resolution asked for what was right and just, they should carry out their policy of co-operation by passing the resolution. It was pointed out that on the request of a representative of miners in the provincial legislature, Premier Greenfield had appointed a commission to enquire into the operation of the Coal Mines Act, and this commission had been gathering data on the subject. It was moved that the resolution be referred to the labor organization, and this resolution carried. It was thereupon moved that the preceding resolution dealing with check weighman's testing weights be reconsidered, but the convention decided to let it stand.

The convention then turned to the question of wheat grading which was introduced in a resolution from Claresholm Constituency Association, urging that the Canada Grain Act "be amended so that standards of grades cannot be changed nor left to any man's judgment." S. S. Sears spoke at some length on baking tests of various grades of wheat, and claimed that these tests did not correspond with grading values. He urged that action should be taken to change the system of establishing wheat values. After some debate it was decided to refer the resolution back to the redrafting committee, so that the intention could be more clearly stated.

Resolutions asking for amendment of the Canada Grain Act in the following respects were adopted: That all cars on arrival at a terminal elevator be re-sampled, the samples to be retained for sixty days for re-inspection if desired. That "no appeal shall be considered in any case where the identity of the grain in dispute has not been preserved, except where the inspectors sample had been preserved, and the person calling the survey will guarantee the grade and value of the shipper of the grain, should the grade be raised by survey." That all elevator companies be compelled to install automatic self-registering scales forthwith. It was also resolved to support the Canadian Seed Grain Growers' Association in their efforts to get registered seed grain into the United States, but the convention declined to add the words "free of duty" to the resolution.

Thursday Sessions

The convention resumed consideration of resolutions. The creation of a pool for oats was approved without discussion. Little Bow Constituency Association asked the convention to demand legislation compelling "any importer, manufacturer, jobber, wholesaler or dealer," to sell goods on their usual terms to any person, company or organization, that wanted to buy. The intention, it was stated, was to prevent the boycotting of co-operative stores. The resolution, said another delegate, would bring to the attention of the public the trade opposition with which co-operative societies had to contend. Some delegates claimed that wholesalers discriminated against the local co-operative stores; others claimed that there was no discrimination. Vice-president Scholefield stated that there had been cases of discrimination where stores had just started, but when the Central office took up the case on behalf of such stores the discrimination ceased. The resolution was rejected.

Banking and Credit next occupied the attention of the convention, vice-president Scholefield presenting the report of the committee of the association on banking and credit. The committee, the report stated, had endeavored to get the fullest information on banking and credit in Canada, and it urged members of the U.F.A. to give greater study to the question. Short-term, intermediate and long-term credits were dealt with. The first, the report said, was not suitable for farming; in connection with the second, "some method of discounting or other machinery" should be devised; for the latter action should be taken by the federal and provincial governments. The report was adopted and the following resolution from the banking committee of the board of directors was laid before the convention as a consolidation of all the resolutions in the printed program covering banking and credit:

"Whereas, the question of rural credits and the relief of agriculture by providing cheaper money for farmers has become within the past ten years one of the chief economic problems of this continent, and in this country has now reached a condition so acute as to become a national crisis, and,

"Whereas, efficient methods of meeting this situation can only be inaugurated by action by the Dominion parliament, and,

"Whereas, the Finance Act, 1923, provides that advances of Dominion notes may be made to the chartered banks by the treasury board on the deposit of approved securities, among which, as listed and actually received by the board, provincial bonds are deemed to be of the first rank as security, such securities held by the treasury board taking the place of any gold redemption reserves, insofar as such issues of Dominion notes are concerned, and,

"Whereas, such provincial bonds when deposited with the treasury board by the province are of exactly the same value as security as when deposited by a bank;

"Be it therefore resolved that this convention urge upon our federal representatives to use every effort to have action taken at the coming session of parliament, to inaugurate a system of rural credits, embracing the following principles:

"(a) That the provinces be given

the right to obtain from the treasury board, on the deposit of provincial bonds as security therefor, advances of Dominion notes for the purpose of rural credits.

"(b) Such right of a province to obtain such funds to take effect only on the passing of a resolution by the provincial legislature in favor of such action.

"(c) That interest on such advances be paid by the province to the Dominion at such rate as may be agreed upon, having in view the cost of establishment and operation of the system, such payments to be applied on the reduction of our national debt.

"(d) Such funds so obtained to be loaned to actual farmers on first mortgage security under strict government supervision and appraisal up to 50 per cent of the appraised value of the land, such appraisal to be based on the productive value of the land.

"(e) Such funds to be loaned at a rate of interest not exceeding 1 per cent, greater than the rate paid by the province.

"(f) Loans to be made on long-term amortization plan of such length that the combined payment on principal and interest shall in no case exceed an additional payment of 1 per cent. of the total indebtedness."

The resolution was briefly moved by Geo. Bevington, and seconded by I. D. Taylor, who explained it in some detail. The advantage of the proposed system over others, it was said, is that it provides a source for the money. A long discussion ensued, in which a number of delegates took part, the banks and the banking system coming in for severe criticism. The debate was closed by Mr. Bevington, who contended that what the resolution proposed, was a step that could be taken without upsetting any established institution. It simply asked that provincial bonds be accepted directly instead of, as at present, indirectly through the specially privileged class of bankers. It eliminated the middleman in finance.

The resolution was adopted.

A number of changes in the Bankruptcy Act were suggested in a resolution which was carefully examined by G. G. Coote, M.P. He showed how the Bankruptcy Act affected farmers, and what changes were required. At his suggestion the resolution was sent back to the re-drafting committee.

Afternoon

The following were nominated for the three vacancies on the executive: Carl Axelson, George Bevington, A. R. Brown, Rufus Cates, John Davis, W. J. Jackman, S. Lunn, E. C. Morgan, Hector McKenzie, Col. Robinson, G. E. Roose, S. S. Sears. Messrs. Cates, Davis, Jackman and Robinson withdrew. The remainder were voted upon, after each had briefly addressed the convention. Messrs. Bevington, Lunn and Sears, were elected.

According to the program the next order of business was "Political Matters," but at the request of the order of business committee, consideration of political matters was deferred for a short time, it being announced that all the U.F.A. members of parliament were in conference on the subject and would have an announcement to make.

A resolution supporting a minimum pension for totally disabled veterans of the war of \$900 with proportionate pensions for the partially disabled as provided in the bill passed by the House of Commons last year and killed in the Senate, was adopted unanimously. A long discussion took place on a resolution from Pembina Constituency Association, asking for amendments to the Municipal Hospital Act, to allow the establishment of a hospital district on the petition of 10 per cent. of the resident taxpayers. Amendments making it 30 per cent. and 50 per cent. of the taxpayers, were moved, but both were rejected, and the resolution was sent back to the re-drafting committee to make it read that a vote of the taxpayers shall be taken on petition of 10 per cent. of the taxpayers.

Other resolutions relating to hospitals and passed by the convention were: That the supplementary revenue tax be equalized as between rural and urban areas, and between municipal units; that the Hospital Act be

amended to provide for an annual meeting at the seat of the hospital; that a taxable person shall pay a hospital tax of \$6.00, if such person is not otherwise taxable; that the fee for outsiders who pay hospital taxes be the same in municipal hospitals, outside their district as within it, namely \$1.00; that patients be admitted to municipal hospitals on the recommendation of licensed chiropractors, and that licensed chiropractors be allowed to attend their patients in hospital.

The order of business committee at this point announced that they were ready to go on with "political matters." Hon. R. G. Reid, took the platform and stated that he had been asked to put before the convention a statement from the U.F.A. federal members. Prefacing the statement was the following note to the convention chairman:

"The Chairman, U.F.A. Convention, Calgary.

"The U.F.A. federal members, recognizing the necessity of unity in the


organization and realizing their responsibility to compromise their differences, have held a meeting and having reached a unanimous agreement, would recommend to the convention the following resolution for its consideration. —Signed, Henry E. Spencer, W. F. Lucas, G. G. Coote, Alfred Speakman, D. W. Warner, E. J. Garland, D. G. Kellner, R. Gardiner, L. H. Jelliff."

Mr. Reid, then read the resolution: "Whereas, the declarations of the U.F.A. enunciated by the conventions of 1919 and 1920 form the basis of its political action and must be regarded as the principles which govern its political activities, and,

"Whereas, it was anticipated that many difficulties which could not be foreseen and provided for, would naturally confront the elected representatives in attempting to co-operate in the practical work of parliament or of the legislature;

"Therefore this convention does now affirm:

"That, while differences of opinion




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will naturally arise on specific questions, it is essential that the elected U.F.A. representatives, having in mind the guiding principles of the organization, shall maintain their solidarity as a group;

"And that, recognizing their responsibility to the organization and to the farming industry, they shall at all times be seized with the important duty which devolves on them of co-operating in finding practical methods whereby they can further the aims and objects of the organization."

It was moved that the word "economic" should be placed before "group" but the convention declined, President Wood stating it was a legislative and not an economic group. The statement of the U.F.A. federal members was thereupon adopted amid applause.

President Wood moved the following resolution, which was carried with great applause, the singing of They Are Jolly Good Fellows, and vociferous cheering:

"Resolved that we offer the U.F.A. federal members our sincerest congratulations for having determined to lay aside any differences that may have created any divisions that in any way impaired or may have impaired their efficiency as a legislative group. We commend their manly action in coming before this convention and frankly stating their determination regarding their future course. We in turn give them all and severally our blessing, renew our confidence in their sincerity of purpose in upholding the principles of our organization and dealing to the best of their ability in the interest of good and wholesome legislation."

The convention accepted a resolution calling for provincial inspection and auditing of the books of co-operative societies together with a uniform system of accounting.

That the present system of grading wheat is unsatisfactory to the producer was declared in another resolution, which asked the wheat pool "to establish a laboratory to continue the researches begun by the Dominion government, and endeavor to find some practicable means of marketing wheat upon a milling value basis."

The resolution received a unanimous vote.

That the Grain Standards Board is composed chiefly of representatives of the milling and grain trade, was affirmed in another resolution, which asked that steps be taken to secure for the producers a majority representation on the board. The resolution was adopted as well as one asking that the wheat pool endeavor to secure better grading, and also take steps to own and control terminals and mixing houses.

Evening

Resuming consideration of resolutions the convention voted that the resolution previously considered and rejected, respecting an employee's inspector for mines, should be turned over to the provincial representative of the Didsbury Constituency.

Considerable discussion took place on a resolution from Clearwater, asking for government distribution of seed grain in that district under careful supervision. Some delegates declared that it would be cheaper to move farmers from poor districts than to keep on giving them seed grain. Others objected to municipalities being made responsible while others cited experiences to

show that such help had put many on their feet.

Hon. G. Hoadley told the convention the government had moved 500 families from the dry area, and not one had needed assistance after being moved. There were between four and five millions of public money sunk in past relief of the character asked for. It was better to place the man with stock and equipment where he could use them and support himself than persist in handing out aid that was not producing the best results. The Dominion government, railways, and the provincial government were co-operating in moving those who agreed to move, and it was not fair to the taxpayers to have to pay for keeping those people where they could not make a living when they had the opportunity to move.

A substitute motion was put forward asking for such relief for the whole dry area. On the vote both the substitute and the original resolution were lost.

Other resolutions passed at this session were:

An appreciation of Dr. Birchard, and a request for the government to give him facilities to carry on his work; that farmers' exemption be increased to six horses, harness for same, and one gang plow; that farmers' organizations be permitted "to write hail insurance and allow policyholders the benefit of the 15 per cent. premiums which now goes to agents"; that the Town Act be amended to give the franchise for election of mayor and councillors to citizens over 21 years of age; that the U.F.A. and wheat pool put on a radio program; that "something should be done to equalize in greater measure the burden of the cost of rural education"; that undertakers charges should be reduced; that the Prairie Fires Act be amended to permit farmers in brush country to burn their brush and root piles at the most suitable times.

Friday Sessions

The last day of the convention opened with a spirited discussion on the attractions of the agricultural fairs. Sedgewick Constituency Association put forward a resolution stating that some of the attractions were contrary to the laws of the province, and the government should either cut out its donation of \$5,000 to the fairs of Edmonton and Calgary, or insist upon a rigid enforcement of the law, for the prevention of gambling of all kinds. Many speakers deprecated the gambling attractions of

the fairs and other features that were not edifying or good for young persons. The resolution carried by a large majority.

A resolution calling for the closest co-operation between Alberta and British Columbia for the development of the western route, brought from a delegate the suggestion that the two provinces be united in one. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution from East and West Calgary Constituency Association declaring that as the provincial government thought it "advisable for the best interests of the province that the title of all lands surrendered under he caveats be vested in the province," the members of the legislature be requested "to support the government," led to much discussion and was eventually rejected by the convention.

Other resolutions passed at this session included:

That the Municipal Hospitals Act be amended to require the signature of 10 per cent. of the resident ratepayers to a petition for the creation of a hospital district; that legislation be enacted to permit the filing of a mechanics lien on land for breaking done; that the government print the antidote for grasshopper poison and issue it to each person receiving the poison.

Afternoon

A surprise was sprung on the convention when J. C. Buckley, moved the political resolution which had been printed and distributed among the delegates on the first day of the convention, but which it was understood, had been superseded by the resolution put forward on Thursday by the U.F.A. federal members. President Wood referred to the resolution passed by the convention in 1919, defining the position of the U.F.A. He suggested that they go over the resolution before them clause by clause, so that they could thoroughly understand it. So far as the misunderstanding among the federal members was concerned he considered that the matter had been satisfactorily dealt with in the resolution of the day before and in a splendid way by both the members and the convention. The convention, he said should not try to put fetters around the group at Ottawa, in addition to the decision arrived at on Thursday. He regretted that the whole matter was not regarded as closed by the resolution of Thursday.

The convention decided to go through the resolution, clause by clause, after the word "resolved." The resolution which was drafted by the advisory committee formed of two members from each constituency, after a conference on the Monday preceding the convention, read as follows:

Your committee beg leave to submit the following resolution as interpretation of the resolutions passed in the annual conventions of January, 1919, and January 1920.

"Whereas, the 1919 U.F.A. convention decided officially to go into political action, and passed a resolution authorizing the U.F.A. locals of each constituency to use the U.F.A. organization machinery for the purpose of nominating and electing a U.F.A. candidate in that district, and,

"Whereas, there have arisen misunderstandings and differences of opinions, and different interpretations in

regard to the terms of the resolution especially regarding the following points, viz:

"1. Whom the elected candidate represents in his official capacity.

"2. On what basis he is supposed to co-operate with other U.F.A. members and on what basis all U.F.A. members are supposed to co-operate in the interest of good legislation, with other political parties, groups or individuals.

"3. In regard to 'constituency autonomy' just how far this autonomy extends, and where it ceases. Now, therefore be it

"Resolved that this convention, speaking as the supreme U.F.A. authority officially declares: 1. That each elected member who has been nominated by the U.F.A. organization in any constituency, shall be known only as a U.F.A. representative, and shall be expected to attach himself to no other legislative group or party, and further, that each U.F.A. member is responsible directly to his own U.F.A. constituency organization, and that organization is responsible to the U.F.A. organization as a whole.

"2. That each candidate so elected shall be expected to co-operate as an individual with all other U.F.A. members, thereby forming and organizing a parliamentary group unit, and that this U.F.A. group unit shall be expected to co-operate as such, with other parliamentary parties, groups, or individual members, when practicable to do so in the interests of desirable legislation.

"3. That each constituency shall have the fullest autonomy in nominating and electing a candidate as outlined in the two above clauses, but this convention specifically declares that no constituency shall have the right to use the U.F.A. organization in that constituency for the purpose of nominating and electing a candidate on any other understanding than that outlined above in clauses (1) and (2) of this resolution; and be it further

"4. Resolved that nothing in the above resolution shall be so construed as to prevent the U.F.A. parliamentary group from acting with, and inviting into their group councils, individual parliamentary members, especially those elected by other farmers organizations, similar to the U.F.A., when a majority of the said U.F.A. group decide that it is expedient and advisable to do so; and be it further

"5. Resolved that when a bona fide farm organization, such as the U.F.A., from another province elects a group of legislative members, and these members organize themselves into a legislative group unit representative of that organization, it is the desire of the convention that our U.F.A. legislative group should co-operate with such a legislative group or groups in the organization of a larger agricultural group containing all such provincial groups, or as many as will so organize; and be it further

"6. Resolved, that the principles and policies, as declared from time to time by the U.F.A. conventions, broadly interpreted, shall be the general guiding influence of the U.F.A. members and the U.F.A. legislative group, and that with these principles in mind, they are expected to use their best judgment in dealing, in a practical way with all matters of legislation in the interest of industry as a whole; and further that the U.F.A. members and the U.F.A. legislative group shall not be considered as in any way bound by any declaration of principles, or any platform coming from any other source.

"7. Be it further resolved, that when a special service is required that calls for special training in order to render that service efficiently the nominations for a constituency need not necessarily be limited to U.F.A. members, nor even to farmers. The object should be to select a candidate who will be loyal to the U.F.A. and capable of giving efficient service."

Clause 1 was adopted with only one dissident.

Clause 2 proved more contentious and amendments were moved. (1) That it read "may be allowed to co-operate" instead of "shall be expected to co-operate." (2) That all the words after "members" in the second line be

U.F.A. OFFICERS FOR 1925

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Vice-president, H. E. G. H. Scholefield

Board of Directors

East and West Edmonton South, North Edmonton	G. Storie
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Peace River, North of Township 66	W. F. Bredin, Bredin
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Bow River	Donald Sinclair, Vulcan
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Medicine Hat	H. C. McDaniels, Whitla
Wetaskiwin	E. R. Rasmussen, Wetaskiwin (Gwyne Local)
Camrose	G. E. Roose, Camrose
Acadia	J. K. Sutherland, Hanna
East and West Calgary	F. J. Ewing, Irricana
Lethbridge	C. Jensen, Magrath

The U.F.W.A. Secretary's Report

Continued from Page 9

the name of the place where the two-dollar dues were sent. There was no feeling of personal contact—nothing but a hazy idea of the work being accomplished.

In an endeavor to overcome this, a letter signed by Mr. Scholefield and the first vice-president, was published in The U.F.A., of November 1, 1924, in which all members of the organization were assured that Central office was not a mere computing machine located in space somewhere; that it was not only the place where the business of the organization was being done, but that the members of the staff there were interested in every phase of their farm life, and glad to assist in any way possible any individual member or any local. A similar letter was also written to the members of the Junior Branch, in the issue of January 2.

This thought has been accentuated in all correspondence and items of routine work going forth from Central office, and we feel that it is having some weight.

To illustrate, and to show the varied work accomplished, we would mention that in a very brief period of time, Central office was called upon to assist in aiding a family in the drought area, to help disentangle some legal difficulties in the transfer of property, and to locate the secretary of one of our Junior locals in a place of employment in Calgary.

We have received many expressions of appreciation of the bulletins which have been sent out monthly to the locals. They have served not only as a source of information and education, but have been a very welcome addition to the programs for the meetings of the locals.

Whenever space has been available, they have been published in The U.F.A. paper, so that the members of the U.F.A. locals, both men and women, would also be benefited.

In this connection we would state that an effort has been made by Central office to get in touch with the women members of the U.F.A. locals. If a women's committee is appointed in the U.F.A. locals, and the name of the convener is sent to Central office, all bulletins, letters and other literature which is sent to the secretaries of the U.F.W.A. locals, will likewise be sent to the convener of the women's committee.

Correspondence has been received at Central office commending the report of the executive presented by Mrs. Gunn before the Bondfield Immigration Commission sitting at Edmonton.

It has been felt that some of our literature and pamphlets need revision and bringing up to date. For instance, the one called What Our Organization Has Accomplished, was written several years ago. There is a demand for such a pamphlet, but it should be revised to meet the need. Central office suggests that this be done as early as possible.

Programs and Publicity

We believe that there is nothing more conducive to the spirit and life of a local than a carefully planned program commencing at the very beginning of the year, covering six months of the entire year. Central office will be glad to assist in this regard, and will also print the programs at a nominal cost.

Central office has been emphasizing the importance of having the activities of the locals presented in their local papers, and also sent to Central office for publication in The U.F.A., or the Calgary or Edmonton papers. Locals are interested in the doings of other locals, and as "nothing succeeds like success," the reading of a successful event undertaken by another local may induce some other local to "go and do likewise."

Since September your organization has been represented at the annual convention of Women's Institutes, held in Calgary; the Canadian Council of Agriculture, Winnipeg; at a meeting of the provincial executive committee of the National Council of Women, Calgary; at the sessions of the Social Service Council held at Edmonton; at the organization of the Alberta branch of the National Social Welfare Council, Calgary; at the organization of the Social Welfare Council of the City of Edmon-

ton; at the Bondfield Immigration Commission, Edmonton; various conferences have been held with government officials at Edmonton; and an appeal was sent out through The U.F.A., for donations of clothing to be sent out by the locals to the Red Cross. Literature has been sent out to the secretaries of the locals presenting the work of the Women's Home Bureau Service, and the Public Health Nursing Branch.

Organization Work

How to do this work more effectively is the problem which has been a problem for several years and an increasing one. The directors who have charge of this work are the ones who realize this the most keenly, and many have expressed themselves in a belief that some change in the method of this work must be made.

The number of members given in the secretary's report at last year's convention was 2,142. Dues have come to Central office during this year augmenting last year's membership to 2,247. The number of locals reported last year was 263, including the ten new locals organized.

On December 31, 1924, the membership was 2,080. No doubt this number will be increased by dues sent in during 1925. There are 248 locals, including the six new locals organized during 1924. This shows a loss of 21 locals. Some of these have been absorbed into the U.F.A. locals. Others have vanished into nothingness, because the members in whole communities have been obliged to leave the locality because of drought conditions and other economic pressures. These same conditions have no doubt, in many locals, prevented the payment of dues.

Outlook for Next Year

Everything splendid is to happen "next year" in Alberta. Although the loss of membership, as indicated by the non-payment of dues, would seem to sound a discouraging note, it should prove only a clarion call to further and more strenuous action. These conditions, economic and otherwise, are the very conditions that our farm movement was organized to combat. The greater the need, the greater should be our effort to help push on to where the going will be a little better.

If there can be found a more effective way of organization to swell our numbers, we believe that the board for the coming year will find it. But, after all, we believe that our greatest test of strength lies not in numbers or payment of dues, without which, it is true we would be unable to function, but in what we are able to do to help the farm woman who needs us, whether she is a member of our organization or not.

With the splendid spirit of sincerity and unity which is permeating this whole organization, from the local up through the staff at Central office, board of directors and executive, we

BAKE YOUR OWN BREAD

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 50 YEARS.

HOME-BAKED BREAD IS BEST OF ALL



believe that this coming year will see the organization make a big advance along material lines, the scope of our work enlarged, and our influence widened throughout the province.

The U.F.W.A. Convene

Continued from Page 9

Study Legislation

Mrs. F. E. Wyman, in her legislation report, said that the interest shown during the year by the farm women throughout the province, in laws relating to women and children, had been most gratifying. There had been handicap to the study of laws because they have not in the past been procurable in compact form. But there is an effort on foot to codify laws on child welfare, property rights, and these, with the bill introduced last year on domestic relations, would make a good basis of study for this year. In a bulletin sent out from Central office, Mrs. Wyman covered three laws which are more favorable to women than to men—divorce, domicile and personal naturalization. Mrs. Wyman drew attention to the fact that J. T. Shaw, M.P., intends to re-introduce a bill to amend the Divorce Act of Canada.

In regard to progress in study of property rights as they affect women, Mrs. Wyman said a bill has been drafted intending to establish community of interests in regard to property between man and wife, and it has been placed upon the order paper and will in all likelihood come up at the next session of the legislature. During the year, it had developed that there was a general misunderstanding in regard to the legality of child adoption. Steps had been taken to see that all children hitherto adopted by agreement form were legally adopted by an order of court.

Mrs. Wyman suggested that the locals make a special study this coming year of the work and duties of the official guardian of the province. In view of the great interest taken by women in peace, Mrs. Wyman's report

explained at some length the progress of the movement towards peace and of the protocol and its importance.

At the close of the report the U.F.W.A. reaffirmed its position in the matters of divorce, domicile, homestead and personal naturalization, and asked the federal members to press for the necessary legislation on these matters. It also asked the provincial government to bring these important matters to the attention of the federal government. Another resolution asking for community of interest between husband and wife in regard to earnings and property acquired after marriage, was passed without discussion.

It was pointed out by Mrs. Edwards, of Macleod, that a pamphlet had just been published by the Federal Department of Labor on the legal status of women of Canada, and that this would make a good basis of study for the locals.

Fraternal greetings were brought to the U.F.W.A. by Miss Carson from the Women's Labor League, by Mrs. Edwards from the National Council of Women, by Mrs. Beaubier from the Alberta Women's Institutes, and by Miss Amy J. Roe from the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and The Grain Growers' Guide. Greetings from the United Farm Women of Manitoba were received by telegram. Magistrate Emily Murphy, of Edmonton, in her usual vigorous and humorous manner, gave an interesting address on women in agriculture. There were, she claimed, many reasons for optimism and rejoicing. She outlined the wonderful growth of agriculture in Western Canada, and paid tribute to the splendid part women had played in building up that industry.

In a very exhaustive report, Mrs. R. Price, convener of immigration, dealt with many phases of immigration of general interest to the public. Schemes for bringing out British settlers were noted, as also were the recommendations of the U.F.W.A. and the Alberta government in regard to child immigration to the Bondfield commission. The reference was made to some of the outstanding recommendations made to the British government in the report given by that commission on its return to England. It would be impossible to give these in detail here, but members of the U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. interested in immigration should get a copy of Mrs. Price's report from Central office, as it will make an excellent basis of study.

A very keen discussion took place at the close. E. J. Garland, M.P., invited to speak by the ladies, took the stand that Canada had first better adjust her economic ills before money was spent on bringing immigrants to her shores. Hon. Irene Parlyby asked for a careful consideration of the question from many sides. She said that Canada had many advantages that could not be secured in the old lands, and that we had no right to try to shut out immigration; it would come, anyway.

Hon. George Hoadley, answered several questions pertaining to immigration regulations, and the schemes for settling people in Alberta. Miss Jessie MacMillan, director of women's work, asked the members of the U.F.W.A. to take an interest in and appoint committees to assist in the committee of women working to help establish and welcome the new women settlers.

A resolution was passed asking that a trained psychiatrist be appointed to examine all immigrants coming to Canada from European countries. Another

Continued on Page 26



U.F.W.M. Board for 1925

Top row, left to right—Mrs. John Pallister, Mrs. J. C. McDermott, Miss Mabel E. Finch (secretary), Mrs. T. W. McClelland, Mrs. J. B. Parker, Mrs. S. M. Loree, Miss M. Johnson. Bottom row, left to right—Mrs. E. J. Blow, Mrs. S. E. Gee (president), Mrs. A. McGregor (vice-president), Mrs. F. Howell.

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STAGEY'S POULTRY PLANT, MELITA, MAN. Record of performance breeders of bred-to-lay Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. Cockerels, baby chicks and hatching eggs. Our hen (D1623) laid 284 eggs last year, highest hen, all breeds, in three prairie provinces. 3-4

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PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, bred-to-lay strain, \$3.00 each. Reuben Gibb, Briarcrest, Sask. 3-3

LIGHT BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, SIRE university cockerel and trapnest hens, \$2.50. M. H. Walker, Kamsack, Sask. 4-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM CULLED for-laying stock, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. Chas. Jopp, Rocanville, Sask. 4-1

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February—a good month to make Livestock Sales of all kinds

February opens the Advertising Season for Stallions and Work Horses. In fact it has always proved an excellent month in which to advertise Livestock of all kinds and get Results. Cattle, Swine (Spring Litters), etc., should this year find a ready market. The general

Farm Lands—Sell or Rent

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions are ideal. Crop failures are unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is at all times assured. Schools in these districts are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line is given at half rates to intending settlers. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$10 per acre with 16 years to pay. Full information on application to R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. 1-26

KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA—FRUIT market gardening, near city, served by two main line railways. 3,000 acres of the most fertile irrigated land for sale in ten to 20-acre plots. Pleasant occupation, ideal climate. Write for particulars, Elsey and Stapley, Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg. 42-9

FOR SALE—ESTATE OF LATE JOHN BOSTON, three-quarter-section, LeRoss four miles, school two, telephone, splendid mixed or dairy farm, wood, water and shelter, 175 acres cultivated, 70 followed, good buildings, each quarter fenced. Will sell part or whole. Price \$15 per acre; \$5.00 down, balance arranged. Apply Thos. Boston, LeRoss, Sask. 3-4

DARLINGTON, HALF-SECTION, EXCELLENT buildings, 240 acres under cultivation, dandy farm in good shape, \$40.00 per acre, terms arranged. We have improved farms, some equipped, almost anywhere in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, ranging in price from \$20.00 to \$50.00 per acre. W. J. Hogan & Co., 608 Sterling Bank Bldg., Winnipeg. 42-9

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICU- lars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C. 17-1

FOR SALE OR TRADE—QUARTER-SECTION, Spalding district, buildings, good well, some broken, \$360 cash payment, long terms. Trade for small threshing machinery. Box 90, Govan, Sask. 3-2

FOR SALE—960 ACRES, 295 ACRES BROKEN, 120 acres ready, machinery and 12 heavy horses, all for \$21 per acre. Elevator two miles. One-third cash. Gillespie Brothers, Paseweg, Sask. 3-5

SELL OR RENT—THREE-QUARTER-SECTION, 250 acres cultivated, 50 summerfallow, quarter-section grazing, good buildings, plenty water, for one-third crop. J. L. Cook, Newdale, Man. 3-2

160 ACRES IN CENTRAL ALBERTA, 155 ACRES cultivated, serviceable buildings, good soil and water. Low price and easy terms. Write Box 204, Lacombe, Alta. 4-2

EXCHANGE—SOUTHERN ONTARIO DAIRY farm for quarter or half-section, between Red Deer and Edmonton, Alta. R. McLaren, Waterford, Ont. 4-2

SELLING—162 ACRES ON THE LA SALLA River, good buildings, \$1,500 cash, balance half crop payments. H. S. Fraser, Starbuck, Man. 4-2

WRITE FOR OUR NEW LIST OF LANDS FOR sale, rent, exchange and crop payments. Many bargains. Welch Land Co., Winnipeg, Man. 3-2

TRADE—IMPROVED DAIRY QUARTER FOR horses and machinery. Earl Fitch, Everts, Alta. 3-4

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 17

FARMING PAYS IN MINNESOTA—GET FREE map and literature by writing State Immigration Dept., 775 State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn. 4-3

TRADE—QUARTER-SECTION FOR MA- chinery or cattle. Box 44, Kipling, Sask. 4-3

Farm Lands Wanted

WANTED TO RENT BY PRACTICAL FARMER, half or three-quarter-section, good wheat land, everything furnished. Might consider purchase of stock and machinery. Must be in good crop district. J. Parks, Fawn, B.C. 4-3

LIKE TO HEAR OF GOOD CANADIAN FARM for sale, cash price reasonable. R. McNow, 375 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb. 46-13

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF FARM for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 2-5

CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE OR TRADE—NINE-ROOM HOUSE, in McLeod, Alta., now rented. Wm. E. Cox, Salmon Arm, B.C. 4-4

SELLING—CHEAP, EIGHT LOTS, CITY ED- monton. Edwin Connell, Lacombe, Alta. 3-5

SEEDS

WANTED—TENDERS FOR SUPPLY CAR-LOAD lots seed oats and seed barley, f.o.b. Dropmore, Man., February delivery. Send samples. Rural Municipality of Shellmouth, per Geo. Hunt, Secretary-Treasurer, Dropmore, Man. 3-3

EVERY 28 SEPARATOR AND 35-20 TWO- cylinder gas tractor repairs wanted. Yellow sweet clover wanted. Potatoes, Kota wheat and Banner oats to sell. W. G. Hartley, Waskada, Man. 4-3

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS, SEVEN cents. Victory oats, 42 pounds, 65 cents. (Dalsell). James Dash, Kipling, Sask. 4-3

Wheat

STEELE, BRIGGS FOR SEEDS

OVER fifty years in business—handling only Selected Stocks—analyzed by experts, re-cleaned on our special machinery—quality is uniform and "stands all tests." You can depend upon these seeds. Catalogue on request. Selected Field and Garden Seeds for the West. STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. LIMITED REGINA and WINNIPEG

SEED WHEAT

FOR sale, second crop from registered Marquis Seed, \$2.00 per bushel, including bags. Car lot, \$1.85. Cash with order. Sample on request.

S. M. WEBB

FLAXCOMBE, SASK.

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND generation; registered Banner oats, third generation, and selected Victory oats and flax. All of our seeds are Government tested and graded. We can fill orders promptly in either bulk, car lots or any quantity put up in bags. Write or wire for our prices and samples. Kjellander Seed Co. Ltd., Wilcox, Sask. 2-10

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND generation, grown and inspected by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, \$2.40 bushel, bagged. Alex. Dunbar, Delta, Alta. 3-4

OTA WHEAT, \$2.75 BUSHEL, SACKS 25c extra. Cash with order. W. A. Stewart, Findlater, Sask. 4-2

OTA WHEAT, GROWN FROM REGISTERED seed, \$2.50 bushel, cleaned, sacks 50c. each. Wm. Currie, Tuzaske, Sask. 4-2

ITCHENER WHEAT, \$2.00 BUSHEL. PHIL. Jordan, Millet, Alta. 4-3

SEEDS

Oats

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF WILLOW CREEK. Tenders for cars of seed oats. Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of one or two cars of seed oats, in sacks and bulk, for delivery to Brooksbury, Sask. Samples of seed oats to be sent with tender to the undersigned. Tenders not necessarily accepted. A. F. Pritchard, Secretary-Treasurer, Brooksbury, Sask. 3-3

CAR LOAD ABUNDANCE SEED OATS, cleaned, government test No. 542299, 99%, 41 pounds per bushel. Highest offer up to February 15 takes them. F.O.B. Juniata. Fred Summach, Asquith, Sask. 4-2

SEED OATS FROM THE FAMOUS LLOYD- minister district, pure varieties, Banner, Victory, Leader, Golden Rain, grade and germination as certified by seed branch certificate. Frederick Ind, Lloydminster, Sask. 3-5

SELLING—BANNER SEED OATS. WRITE for prices. Isaac Johnson, Box 36, Instow, Sask. Telephone No. 174 R. 4, Shaunavon. 2-3

FOR SALE—OATS, CAR-LOAD LOTS. PRICE quoted on application. James Partridge, Carnduff, Sask. 51-8

EXTRA GOOD CAR BANNER OATS, GER- mination 98, free of wild oats. For price and sample, apply J. Hunter, Smiley, Sask. 3-2

FOR SALE—CAR OF BANNER SEED OATS, 65 cents per bushel. Geo. Jefferson, Mayfield, Man. 3-5

SELLING—FEED OATS, TWO C.W. OATS, Banner and Victory. Walter Greer, Lashburn, Sask. 3-5

SELLING—SEED OATS, VICTORY, CAR LOAD. Price on application. Richard Kay, Vegreville P.O., Alta. 4-2

SEAGER WHEELER STRAIN VICTORY OATS, cleaned, \$1.00 per bushel. Rodney Steeves, Carnduff, Sask. 4-8

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS OF seed oats, pure, Abundant. Sample and price, James Bromley, Carnegie, Man. 4-8

CLEAN OATS, CAR-LOADS, 60 CENTS PER bushel; cleaned, 65 cents. Lakeside Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 4-2

VICTORY SEED OATS, \$1.00 BUSHEL. G. Buckle, Gledhow, Sask. 4-3

FOR SALE—No. 1 SEED OATS. PRICES PER car lot on request. Robt. Hamilton, Plenty, Sask. 4-2

Corn

KILN DRIED SEED CORN FOR THE NORTH, 14 kinds. Write for circular. P. O. Peterson, Chaffee, North Dakota. 2-11

Grass Seed

REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED. Alfalfa, that most valuable of all forages, will do well in any district that can grow good wheat if proper seed is used. Do not buy inferior and questionable seed at any price. Insist on Alberta grown, government inspected, hardy Grimm seed that can now be secured from the Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association of Brooks, Alberta. 3-13

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, prepared by superior clover huller, scarifier and cleaner, 10½c. per pound, sacked, f.o.b. Clearwater. P. B. McLaren, Clearwater, Man. 3-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED hulled and scarified, \$12 per 100 pounds, bags free. f.o.b. Wawanesa. Ernest Ellis, Wawanesa, Man. 2-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS—CHOICE QUALITY re-cleaned seed, limited quantity, 12c. lb., sacked. F. J. Whiting, Traynor, Sask. 2-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, \$12.50 100, scarified and clean. Geo. Greiner, Arnaud, Man. 4-8

FOR SALE—SWEET CLOVER SEED. PRICE and circular on request. Weller, Vera, Sask. 4-10

Garden Seeds

GARDEN SEEDS AT WHOLESALE PRICES. By selling direct we avoid sending our seeds to stores in commission cabinets and having to take back unsold seeds. This enables us to supply new crop, tested, seeds of standard proven varieties, pure and unmixd, at wholesale prices. Investigate. Write McFayden Seed Co., Winnipeg. 4-3

MACHINERY and AUTOS

USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 30%. Parts for E.M.F. Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., 271-3 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 4-3

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Home, Sweet Home

I've been in town for seven days with nothing much to do, just loafing with the city strays a little spell or two. I'd been at home so blooming much, both evening, dawn and day, that I was restless as the Dutch when dikes are giving way. "I think I'd like a little change," I told the folks at home, "I've been beside the kitchen range since Nero played at Rome!" So I went down to Barnamsville and found a fine hotel, where I could lounge and eat my fill, where everything was swell; where bell-hops of a dozen breeds put out their paws for pelf, and colored waiters knew my needs before I did myself. "Oh, this is grand! How good it feels, without a tap to do, except," said I, "to eat my meals and loaf the daylight through! I think I'll stay at least a year and Pete can run the farm, for life in these surroundings here is sweeter than a charm!" Yes, it was wonderful for a bit, for three full days, I think, and then my spirits had a fit and heart began to sink! In two more days my head was wild, my mind was in a whirl, and I was home-sick as a child, or little orphan girl! The seventh day I caught a train which got me home at noon, in time to save my sinking brain, but not a bit too soon! I tell you what, the man who wrote of buckets in the well did better than the other goat who built the swell hotel!

LACROSS POWER-LIFT, INDEPENDENT beam breaking plow, two set shears, perfect condition, two hundred cash. One Cockshutt six-furrow engine, disc plow, perfect condition, two hundred and fifty. One Cult-packer attachment for twenty-run drill, twenty-five. One twenty-run Cockshutt seed drill, single double discs, good, hundred and seventy-five. Lionel Feenle, Evesham, Sask. 4-2

WANTED—STEAM THRESHING OUTFIT, first-class condition, not smaller than 25 H.P., and 36-inch separator. Price and terms first letter. Box 151, Gilbert Plains, Man. 4-2

SELLING—SIX-HORSE IMPERIAL KEROSENE engine, used but little, having tractor reason for selling; also "Hata-hors" Elgin engine, nearly new. Write Ernest Malin, Fertile, Sask. 4-2

RECOVERS FOR AUTO TOPS—RECOVERS installed on old frames without extra charge. Winnipeg Top & Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 49-26

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS—ENGINES, magnetos, gears, generators and accessories. Prompt attention to mail orders. The City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 1-3

WANTED—10-FOOT TANDEM DISC HARROW, McCormick, with engine hitch. Also steel oil tank and gear, 400-gallon preferred. Give particulars and prices. A. G. Walte, Sovereign, Sask. 3-2

SELL OR EXCHANGE—SAWYER-MASSEY 25-50 gas tractor, splendid condition, for breed cattle, beef type. S. Campbell, Eskikank, Sask. 3-3

MAGNETOS, AUTO GENERATORS AND MO- tors, repaired. Prompt service. Lemery-Denis, Saskatoon. 44-26

CYLINDER GRINDING—NEW OVERSIZE pistons and rings. Tractor repairs of all kinds. Calgary Iron Works, Calgary. 49-9

WANTED—CYLINDER FOR INTERNATIONAL six-horse engine (old type), in good repair. Thos. Sim, Grenfell, Sask. 2-3

WANTED—SECOND-HAND CRANK SHAFT for eight horse-power Stanley Jones engine. John Gordon, Deleau, Man. 4-2

SELLING—20-40 OIL-PULL, FIRST-CLASS condition. Terms on request. Howden Bros., Mossbank, Sask. 4-2

TRADING—BABY GRAND ROADSTER FOR work horses. Weese, Leroy, Sask. 4-3

CYLINDER GRINDING

CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME method as used by leading factories. Oversize pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 4-3

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 40-13

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO and engine repairs, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 4-3

MISCELLANEOUS

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

WE SPECIALIZE IN ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, trusses, spinal braces. Fitting and satisfaction guaranteed. Calgary Artificial Limb Factory, Calgary, Alta. 4-3

Auto Tops and Trimmings

AUTO TOPS, CURTAINS, TOP RECOVERS, seat covers, repairs and supplies. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 49-26

Bees and Beekeepers' Supplies

FOR SALE—ALBERTA BEES, PACKAGES, nuclei and full colonies, no disease. Superior bee supplies, highest quality, lowest prices. Order early. R. C. Schurz, Stirling, Alta. 4-3

ITALIANS NEW TEN-FRAME STANDARD hives, free from disease, May delivery, \$17. E. Padgett, Angusville, Man. 4-6

BOOKS

For all those interested in THE MONEY QUESTION it will help you to read the new edition, just off the press, of

Canadian Money and Progress

By W. C. Paynter, secretary, Western Canada Branch of the British Banking Reform League, Tantallon, Sask.

PRICE 10c. \$7.00 PER 100

COAL

FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal.

COAL—IF YOU CANNOT GET NEW WALKER coal write to us for prices and freight rate New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 46-13

MISCELLANEOUS

DENTISTS

GOOD DENTISTRY AT MODERATE PRICES. Dr. P. Eckman, Main, Logan, Winnipeg. 51-13
DR. PARSONS, 222 McINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG. 48-5

DYERS AND CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 20-52

FARM SUPPLIES

TAMARAC AND CEDAR FENCE POSTS, SALT, fresh fish, delivered prices quoted. Blanchard and Ross, 613 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 3-5

FISH

FRESH FROZEN FISH—WHITE FISH, dressed, 7½ cents pound; jackfish, dressed, five cents pound; mullet, four cents pound. Freight shipments must be prepaid. We advise express shipments. Cash with order. The City Fish Market, St. Walburg, Sask. 3-5

FISH—DO NOT BE SATISFIED WITH ANY- thing but the best. Write for our special price list on new winter caught Northern Lakes' fish direct from producer to consumer. Big River Consolidated Fisheries Ltd., Big River, Sask. 50-8

FISH—COLD LAKE TROUT, DRESSED, \$12. 100-pound box; whitefish, \$9.50; pickerel, \$8.50; jackfish, \$6.00 at shipping station. Cash with order. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta., care Bank Hochelaga. 3-6

FRESH FROZEN FISH—TULIBEK OR LITTLE White, \$2.50; mullets, \$2.00. Packed in 100-pound bags. Langruth Trading Co., Langruth, Man. 3-3

FRESH FROZEN WHITE FISH, 7c. POUND; jackfish, five cents; mullet, four cents pound. Cash with order. F. Waterer, Meota, Sask. 53-2

FISH—FRESH FROZEN TULIBEK, \$3.00 100; \$2.75 on orders of 200 or over; \$2.50 on orders of 500 or over. A. Johnston, Westbourne, Man. 4-3

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

ATTENTION!

Are you a shareholder in any company?

Do you know your rights?

Is your investment safe?

If you are not sure, write

PRUDENTIAL TRUST CO. LTD.

407 McARTHUR BLDG., WINNIPEG

BAKING MADE EASY—HO-MAYDE BREAD improver, makes sponge rise sooner, makes finer, sweeter, more wholesome loaf. Get from your grocer or send 15c. to C. & J. Jones, Lombard Street, Winnipeg. Local agents wanted. 52-6

SILK PIECES FOR QUILTING, LARGE AS A sortment colored pieces sent postpaid for \$1.00. Novelty catalogues, listing masquerade supplies, novelties, books, etc., sent postpaid. United Sales Co., Station B, Winnipeg, Man. 4-3

WANTED—ESTIMATES PER FOOT FOR WELL drilling. State depth machine can drill. Also prices of casings. J. Millington, Secretary, Hodson School, Forester, Tisdale, Sask. 4-2

GUNS AND GUNSMITHS

FRED KAYE, RIFLE EXPERT AND GUN- smith, 48½ Princess Street, Winnipeg. 52-5

HAY AND FEED

HAY—SELLING CAR LOTS. QUOTATIONS wanted on No. 1 or 2 seed oats and barley, car lots. B. I. Sigvaldason, Arborg, Man. 4-3

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

EDMONTON TANNERY

EXPERT WORK ON ROBES, HARNESS

LEATHER AND LACE LEATHER

PRICE LISTS SENT ON REQUEST

SASKATOON, Sask. EDMONTON, Alta.

THE MORDEN TANNERY—SPECIALIZES IN making robes, leather and lace leather. Robes, \$8.00 per hide; black leather, \$9.00 per hide; rawhide leather, \$7.00 per hide, machine tanned. Satisfaction guaranteed. No delay. Morden Tannery, Morden, Man. Robert Paul. 1-5

SPECIAL ORDERS TO FILL IMMEDIATELY, raw furs and hides. Highest cash prices paid. Remittances forwarded from Regina same day goods arrive. Sydney I. Robinson, 1737 Rose St., Regina, Sask. 3-13

TO OBTAIN HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR furs and hides, ship at once to R. S. Robinson & Sons Ltd., Head Office, R.S.R. Bldg., 43-51 Louise Street, Winnipeg, Man., or branch 1700 C. Scarth Street, Regina, Sask. 3-13

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SHIP YOUR HIDES AND RAW FURS TO US. We pay highest prices. Make prompt returns. Northwest Hide and Fur Co., Winnipeg. 3-5

EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS, Saskatoon and Edmonton. 48-26

HONEY, SYRUP, ETC.

PURE ONTARIO HONEY, 16-POUND TINS. On 120-pound orders, freight prepaid. Clover, Manitoba, 18c. pound; Saskatchewan, 18½c.; Alberta, B.C., 19c. pound; Amber, Manitoba, 16c.; Saskatchewan, 16½c.; Alberta and B.C., 17c. Quantity discounts. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ont. 51-8

CHOICEST ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, TO clear at \$7.50 per crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Brucefield. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 4-3

LIGHTING SYSTEM

FOR GASOLINE LIGHTING SYSTEMS WRITE us. Agents for Coleman lamps. Repairs for all makes. Canadian Lighting and Heating Co., Edmonton. 46-13

[Continued on next page]

MISCELLANEOUS

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORDWOOD, FENCE POSTS, WILLOW pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. Northern Carriage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 32-18

DRY CUT POPLAR, \$2.75 A CORD ON CARS. Needham Bros., Eldersley, Sask. 3-5

CEDAR POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVERED YOUR station. E. Hall, Solsqua, B.C. 53-6

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When Remitting Send a
DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDER
For Sale at C.P.R. STATIONS and DOMINION EXPRESS AGENCIES

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Ask about our special \$10 new violin outfit. Musical instrument catalog on request. Gloeckler Piano House, Saskatoon.

VIOLINS, CORNETS, MANDOLINS, GUITARS, Ukeleles, Banjos, Band Instruments, Drums, Radio sets and accessories. Write for our free illustrated catalogue. The R. S. Williams & Sons Company Ltd., 421 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg.

SCOTT'S MUSIC STORE, MOOSE JAW. Everything in musical merchandise. Write for catalogue. Sheet music, band instruments, radiola. 52-11

EDISON STANDARD PHONOGRAPH, WITH 20 records. Will trade for rifle. C. Maycock, Fleming, Sask.

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED. COUNTRY orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton.

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PEMBINA PLUM, CREE, OJIBWA, PROF. Hansen's new creations, Manitoba Wild by Hurbank's best varieties, hardy and successful, \$5.00 for the three, with one other northern variety thrown in; \$10 orders prepaid. General catalog. Boughen's Nursery, Valley River, Man. 1-4

ISLAND PARK NURSERIES LTD., PORTAGE la Prairie, Man. We grow our own nursery stock. Sell direct to consumer. Catalogue free. 4-18

OPTOMETRISTS

"SAVE YOUR SIGHT." J. F. TULLOCH, OP- tometrist, Henry Birks & Sons Ltd., Winnipeg. 3-13

REMNANTS

LARGE BUNDLE REMNANTS, \$2.00; FIVE pounds quilt patches, \$1.50. A. McCreedy, Chatham, Ont.

RADIO SUPPLIES

RADIO CATALOGUE MAILED FREE. COM- plete stock parts and sets. Exclusive Alberta distributor original Marconi equipment. Everything guaranteed. Bruce Robinson Distributors Ltd., 307-8th Avenue West, Calgary, Alta. 46-13

COMPLETE SETS AND PARTS AT NEW LOW prices. Northern Electric peanut tubes, \$3.00. Write for price lists. Radio Mail Order House, Dopahue Bldg., Regina, Sask. 2-5

PARTS AND REPAIRS FOR AUTOMOBILE OR radio sets. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 49-26

RADIO BARGAINS, NEW AND SLIGHTLY used sets, all kinds. State preference. Supplies wholesale prices. Newcombe, Onoway, Alta. 4-3

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

\$5.00 TO LEARN TO DANCE. PROF. SCOTT, 290 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 42-6

SITUATIONS VACANT

SALESMEN WANTED—TO SELL FOR "CAN- ada's Greatest Nurseries." Large list of hardy-grown stock for the prairie provinces, recommended by Western Government Experimental Stations. Highest commissions paid, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Previous experience not necessary. Start immediately. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 52-9

SALESMEN WANTED—WE HAVE VACANCIES for a few live salesmen, both in Saskatchewan and Alberta, to handle our line of high grade groceries, paints and oils direct to the consumer. A splendid opportunity to build up a paying business and a permanent income for yourself. Apply Newgard, MacDonald Co., Wholesale Grocers, 111 Princess Street, Winnipeg. 3-2

RADIO AGENTS WANTED, EXPERIENCE UN- necessary. Here's an opportunity to make good money, at same time get a splendid radio at wholesale cost. Write for complete details immediately. Dept. O, Radiophone Co. of Canada, 169 West Cordova Street, Vancouver, B.C.

WANTED—GOOD LIVE SALESMEN TO SELL wholesale to consumers, high-class groceries, oils and paints. Applicants must have own conveyance and selling experience. Wylie Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 1-9

MAKE MONEY AT HOME WRITING SHOW- cards. We instruct and provide work. Kwik Showcard, 677 Bond, Toronto, Can. 2-5

WANTED—TENANTS WITH OR WITHOUT equipment. Acreage arranged. Box 178, Sceptre, Sask. 4-2

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FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

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RIDOUT AND MAYBEE, KENT BUILDING, Yonge Street, Toronto, registered patent attorneys. Send for booklet.

TRAPPING SUPPLIES

KILL WOLVES AND COYOTES WITH MICKEL- son's Coyote capsules, quick acting. Ask your druggist, or sent mail postpaid, 25 capsules, \$1.25; 100 capsules, \$4.00. Anton Mickelson Co. Ltd., 141 Smith Street, Winnipeg, makers of Mickelson's famous gopher poisons. 50-3

TAXIDERMIST

WESTERN TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN STREET, Winnipeg. Lowest prices in the West. 45-7

E. W. DARREY, TAXIDERMIST, 334 Main Street, Winnipeg. 46-1

JACK CHARLSON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Manitoba. 1-6

MISCELLANEOUS

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO—SOUTHERN ONTARIO tobacco (Burley), bright, mild, full flavored; pound, 40c; five pounds, \$1.75; ten pounds, \$3.00; delivered postpaid. Satisfaction or money, postage and expenses returned. Directions for making up free. A. B. Seaman, Dresden, Ont. 3-5

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, "REGALIA Brand," long or short Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c; Hauborg, 70c; Quenel, Parfum d'Italie, 75c per pound prepaid. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 33-20

PETIT ROUGE, PETIT HAVANA, HAVANA, 40 cents per pound; Gold Leaf, 50 cents; Cigar Leaf, 60 cents; Rouge and Quenel, 60 cents; postpaid. Lalonde & Co., 201 Victoria, Newwood, Man.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

Everybody is thinking along co-operative lines these days. That's because its sane and sound in principle. It is just as sound to market

CREAM

co-operatively, as any other farm product. Write us for particulars and prices.

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES LTD.

846 SHERBROOK STREET, WINNIPEG

Live and Dressed Poultry Wanted

We will pay the following prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until February 15:
 Hens, 6 lbs. and over, extra fat, 22c; 5-6 lbs., 17-19c; 4-5 lbs., 14-16c
 Spring Chickens, 4 1/2 lbs. and over, 19-20c; under 4 1/2 lbs., 15-17c
 Turkeys, 9-12 lbs., 20-21c; underweight, 17-18c
 Ducks, 15-17c
 4c lb. above live weight prices for Dressed Chickens and Turkeys. Write if you need crates. Young Chickens, stags, 2c per lb. below above prices.
RELIABLE PRODUCE CO.
 317 STELLA AVENUE, WINNIPEG

The U.F.W.A. Convene

Continued from Page 23

resolution asked the government to discontinue the present immigration policy, and to direct its efforts more towards bettering conditions of the people in Canada, so that those here would wish to remain.

The report of Mrs. E. Hallam, on social service, dealt with the social welfare congress, held in Alberta during 1924.

Mrs. Field's report on health and child welfare was another valuable paper from the standpoint of the importance of the information given, and the interesting manner in which the material was presented. It dealt with district nurses, their work and how they can be secured. During the year a travelling dentist was appointed by the minister of health, and had held a number of dental clinics in districts where there were nurses. Mrs. Field announced that she had considered diet to be such an important factor in health that she had asked Miss Mabel Patrick, of the university, to speak on the subject. Miss Patrick outlined in a general way the kinds of food needed to build healthy bodies, and, by the means of slides, illustrated some of the effects and evidences of malnutrition.

Mrs. H. E. G. H. Scholfield's report on marketing was presented to the main convention on Thursday afternoon, during the session which dealt with various phases of co-operative endeavor.

Round Table Conference

The greater part of Friday afternoon session was spent in a round table conference on local work. Mrs. E. J. Garland called the roll and representatives of the various locals responded with a short talk on what their local was doing. A number of U.F.W.A. locals had disbanded and become part of the U.F.A. locals, others carried on joint meetings with the men. Demonstrations in millinery and dressmaking had proved very popular at many points. A large number reported very interesting studies and meetings.

A pleasant feature of the afternoon session was a tea served by the Calgary U.F.W.A. local.

It was found necessary to hold an extra session Friday evening in order to dispose of business. It had been expected that Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, M.L.A., of Vancouver, would address the convention, but she was not able to be present. Mrs. L. Stavert, of Calgary, addressed the convention on Responsible Citizenship.

Other resolutions passed by the convention were: one asking for the appointment of a peace and arbitration committee of the U.F.W.A.; one asking for compulsory sterilization of the mentally deficient; one asking for departmental examination papers for school grades from Grade 3 up, instead of from Grade 5 up, as at present; another expressing commendation of the course on religious training in the schools as provided in the course of studies; another referred municipal school boards to the locals for study during the coming year; one asking that pupils be permitted to enter normal school even though they have one conditional subject, but that it be necessary they pass in the conditional subject before being allowed to teach; another asking that grants made for cadet training be turned over to the provincial departments of education to administer for physical education.

Alberta Farmers in Convention

Continued from Page 22

deleted. Both amendments were defeated, and the clause adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Clauses 3, 4 and 5, were passed without discussion. On clause 6, a delegate referred to the declaration of principles issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and stated that the U.F.A. would draw up its own principles, and was not in any way bound by the Council of Agriculture. The clause was adopted.

Clause 7 provoked discussion, some delegates objecting to going outside the association for parliamentary representatives. President Wood stated the object was to leave it for a constituency to secure a specially trained representative, if such a representative was necessary to ensure efficient service. The clause was adopted.

The following clause was then passed and added to the original resolution: "Resolved, that while the constituency organization is the unit through which the political machinery is operated, this unit does not exist for that purpose only, but for the purpose of carrying out all U.F.A. activities of that constituency;

"Therefore we believe that it is misleading to call them political associations, and we advise that all U.F.A. units of our organization be called U.F.A. units simply."

With this addition the resolution as a whole was carried unanimously.

Mr. Buckley, in introducing the resolution read a short report from the advisory committee which recommended that the declaration of principles issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, submitted to the convention in 1924, and referred to the committee, "Be received and filed, owing to the fact that this organization enunciated their own declaration of principles in the conventions of 1919 and 1920." The report continued: "At the request of some federal constituencies the principles upon which we entered politics should be more clearly defined." That, Mr. Buckley, stated was the purpose of the resolution.

The resolution from Craigmyle District Association, "That all dues be co-ordinated and made payable to Central office, then be allocated by them to the associations," was taken off the table and again provoked a lively debate. A number of delegates protested that it meant making political dues compulsory, and would be extremely hurtful to their locals. Other delegates maintained that it encroached upon the rights of the locals and deprived them of the opportunity they now possessed of meeting the objection of those who were ready to support the economic and social activities of the U.F.A., but not the political. It was moved that the following words be added after "associations," "unless expressly desired to the contrary by the individual." That there were no political dues paid by members was maintained by other delegates who pointed to the resolution passed just previously, that all units of the U.F.A. were U.F.A. units, and in no case political units alone. Both the amendments and the main resolution were lost by good majorities.

A long discussion took place on a resolution protesting against the Hoadley scheme of assisting and educating British boys at the expense of the taxpayers of Alberta. Mr. Hoadley took the platform and explained his scheme and on a vote the resolution was rejected.

Other resolutions passed at the afternoon session were: Appreciation of the reports of the legislature in the U.F.A. and asking for similar reports for the coming session; amendments to the Bankruptcy Act, along the lines proposed by the banking committee of the House of Commons at the last session of parliament; that if extra security be demanded by a mortgage company it be "in the form of a prior crop lien, instead of a crop lease, and that it be restricted to a sum sufficient to cover the current year's interest, and in no case to exceed one-quarter of the net proceeds of the crop."

Evening

A number of resolutions on the program regarding provincial representation were consolidated by the redrafting committee in a resolution providing that:

"1. The number of constituencies and their boundaries be the same as those established by the Dominion government.

"2. That three members of the legislature be elected for each constituency.

"3. That the members be elected by proportional representation."

There was considerable discussion of the resolution, the chief objection being that the present federal distribution was unfair. Supporters of the resolution laid stress upon the proportional representation feature as being a principle of the association. It was also argued that the matter was one for the U.F.A. members of the legislature to deal with and not the convention. The convention ultimately adopted a substituted resolution urging the government to adopt a definite basis of representation which would reduce the membership of the legislature.

A resolution for reform of the Senate also provoked a lively discussion. Abolition was favored by some delegates, while others wanted a limitation of its veto powers, and others again a more drastic curtailment of its powers and privileges. Eventually a motion was carried declaring, "The Canadian Senate should be made an elective body with their power limited, on the same principle as the House of Lords."

On a question of privilege, a delegate asked for an explanation of the printing of the advertisement of the United Grain Growers on the back of the convention program. He complained that it was an interference with the proposed U.F.A. cattle pool. By formal consent of the convention, C. Rice-Jones, vice-president of the U.G.G. addressed the convention, and denied that there was any intention to interfere with the U.F.A. pool. The U.G.G. wanted no operation not contention. After some other delegates had spoken in support of the U.G.G., it was moved and carried that the convention pass to the next order of business.

Other resolutions passed at this session were:

That the minister of education be urged to promote teaching on the use of tobacco and liquor; that the care of those who have to be kept out of public funds owing to want through drink be made a first charge on receipts from the sale of liquor; that the mountain freight rate on the Canadian National Railway be adjusted to the prairie rate; that wealth as well as men be conscripted in any future war; that Canada have the right to amend her own constitution; that the federal government spend no more money in bringing settlers into Alberta until conditions improve; that land under existing grazing leases be secured for common purposes; that the Dominion government be asked to enact a law regulating the transportation of elevator screenings through the province, providing such screenings are finely ground; that the cuts on light and overweight be made on a percentage basis; that the province be given control of its natural resources; that the government reimburse the depositors in The Home Bank that Canada do not declare war with

the consent of parliament; that the use, sale and importation of drugs for other than medical purposes be prohibited; that legal practitioners who handle trust funds be compelled to take out a substantial bond; that taxes on lands abandoned by soldiers' settlement be paid by federal government; that the watering of stocks be prohibited; that

it be made compulsory to print the ingredients of oleomargarine on each package, and that the product be sold in any color but yellow.

The convention closed with the usual vote of thanks to those who had contributed to the entertainment of the delegates and assisted in the work of the convention.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba, January 23, 1925.

WHEAT—Local market registered a new high today when May wheat reached \$2.02. During the trading session exporters bought wheat in volume over \$2.00 a bushel, cleaning up any cash wheat that was held for that figure without difficulty. The selling on the local market during the week has been very heavy. The export demand also has been fairly large, practically all European countries taking wheat and rye, regardless of price. Opinions are now very much mixed as to the future trend of the market, many expecting some setback after such a sensational advance. The situation, however, appears stronger than it did when wheat was 50 cents lower. We know of no large quantities of wheat held now as we did then. In fact it is hard to see where future supplies are to come from. Argentine wheat is being marketed with great rapidity, and the grain is around par value with ours. Every milling centre on the North American continent is booked up with flour orders. These are the conditions governing. Speculation had little to do with the high prices today excepting that part of the demand may have been caused by those that sold earlier. Cash demand has been none too good. All-rail business is dull. Export trade worked apparently for shipment when navigation opens in April.

OATS—Prices on oats have fluctuated little. They do not advance with wheat. The demand for them is not here just yet anyway. Stocks are fairly plentiful and the market generally seems neglected.

BARLEY—Some re-selling of barley by export houses this week. Apparent lull in demand for the time being. Market is quite firm. Offerings are light.

RYE—This substitute for wheat has apparently been sold to the limit. May delivery rye advances so easily that one might easily imagine that more has been sold than exists, which might or might not be the case.

FLAX—Strong market, but dull. Little trade and light offerings. Generally neglected.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur January 19 to January 24, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	FLAX 2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Jan. 19	68½	62½	62½	60½	55½	95	89½	87½	85½	268	263½	255½	154½
20	68½	62½	62½	60½	55½	95½	89½	87½	85½	268½	263½	255½	155½
21	67½	61½	61½	59½	53½	94	88½	85½	83½	266	261½	253½	153½
22	67½	62	62	59½	54	95½	89½	86½	84	267½	262½	254½	158½
23	67½	61½	61½	59½	53½	95	89½	87½	85½	268	264½	256½	164
24	67½	61½	61½	59½	54	95½	90	87½	85½	268½	263½	255½	168½
Week Ago	67½	61½	62	59½	55	94½	88½	86½	84	266	262½	253½	151½
Year Ago	40	37½	38	36	34½	61½	51½	56	56	216	212½	190	66

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Jan. 19 to Jan. 24, inclusive.

	19	20	21	22	23	24	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May 196	197½	195½	198½	200½	202½	194½	101½	
July 193	194½	192½	195½	197½	199½	191½	103½	
Oats—								
May 69	69½	68½	69½	68½	69	69	43½	
July 70	70½	69½	70½	70	70	70	44½	
Barley—								
May 99	99½	98	99½	99½	99½	98½	63½	
July							61½	
Flax—								
May 275½	275½	273½	274½	276½	275½	274½	222½	
July 277	276½	275		277½	277	275½	222	
Rye—								
May 160½	161½	159½	164½	170	174½	157½	71½	
July 157½	157½	155	160	165½	171	154½	71½	

CASH WHEAT

Jan. 19 to Jan. 24, inclusive.

Jan.	19	20	21	22	23	24	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N	196	196½	194½	197½	198½	201½	194½	96½
2 N	189½	190½	188½	191½	193½	195½	187½	93½
3 N	184½	185½	182½	185½	187½	189½	182½	89½
4	173½	173½	171½	174½	176½	180½	171½	84½
5	167½	167½	165½	168½	170½	173½	165½	77½
6	155½	155½	153½	156½	158½	160½	153½	73½
Feed	136½	137½	135½	138½	140½	142½	134½	70½

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed January 23 as follows: March, 2½ higher at 14s 8d; May, 2½ higher at 14s 3½ for 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted ½c higher at \$4.79½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency the Liverpool close was: March, \$2.11; May, \$2.05½.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.83½ to \$2.16½; No. 1 northern, \$1.82½ to \$1.85½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.81½ to \$2.13½; No. 2 northern, \$1.80½ to \$1.83½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.78½ to \$2.10½; No. 3 northern, \$1.77½ to \$1.80½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.86½ to \$2.07½; No. 1 hard, \$1.84½ to \$1.94½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.82½ to \$1.86½; No. 1 hard, \$1.81½ to \$1.82½. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.89½ to \$2.04½; No. 1 durum, \$1.81½ to \$1.88½; No. 2 amber, \$1.86½ to \$2.02½; No. 2 durum, \$1.80½ to \$1.86½; No. 3 amber, \$1.83½ to \$1.99½; No. 3 durum, \$1.78½ to \$1.84½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.28½ to \$1.31½; No. 4 yellow, \$1.20½ to \$1.23½; No. 5 yellow, \$1.11½ to \$1.15½; No. 6 yellow, \$1.05½ to \$1.08½; No. 3 mixed, \$1.21½ to \$1.24½; No. 4 mixed, \$1.14½ to \$1.16½; No. 5 mixed, \$1.08½ to \$1.10½; No. 6 mixed, \$1.04½ to \$1.06½. Oats—No. 2 white, 56c to 56½c; No. 3 white, 55c; No. 4 white, 52½c to 54c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 94c to 95c; medium to good, 87c to 93c; lower grades, 82c to 86c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.54½ to \$1.55½. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$3.11½ to \$3.14½.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending January 23, 1925:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 4,830; hogs, 10,254; sheep, 204. Last week: Cattle, 4,373; hogs, 13,564; sheep, 164.

Cattle receipts this week continue much in line with the previous one. Hog receipts show a slight falling off. All cattle prices are holding firm, choice butcher cattle, if anything, being a shade stronger. Choice export steers will bring from \$6.50 to \$7.00, prime butcher steers from \$6.00 to \$6.50, medium to good qualities \$5.00 to \$5.50. Choice handy-weight butcher heifers have a top of about \$5.50, medium to good qualities \$4.50 to \$5.00. The cow market is possibly the only weak spot, and it takes an exceedingly good cow to bring \$4.00. Choice, fleshy, short-keep feeder steers from \$5.50 to \$6.00, good quality feeders from \$4.25 to \$4.50. Stocker steers \$3.75 to \$4.25, depending on quality. All indications continue to point to an active trade in good butcher and export cattle, therefore we cannot too strongly urge wherever possible the finishing of all cattle before

shipping as we anticipate an even wider spread in the near future between finished and unfinished cattle.

The hog market continues to show a strong undertone, thick-smooths at time of writing selling from \$10 to \$10.25, depending on quality, with a ten per cent. premium over these prices for select hogs.

There is hardly sufficient sheep and lambs coming forward to make a market; choice lambs will bring up to \$13, medium to good kinds \$12 to \$12.50.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$6.50 to \$7.00
Prime butcher steers	5.50 to 6.00
Good to choice steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 5.00
Common steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice feeder steers	4.00 to 4.25
Medium feeders	3.25 to 3.75
Common feeder steers	2.50 to 3.00
Good stocker steers	3.25 to 3.50
Medium stockers	3.00 to 3.25
Common stockers	2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher heifers	5.00 to 5.50
Fair to good heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Stock heifers	2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows	3.50 to 4.00
Fair to good cows	2.75 to 3.25
Cutter cows	1.75 to 2.25
Bred stock cows	1.50 to 1.75
Canner cows	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	15.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	6.00 to 7.00
Choice heavy calves	4.00 to 5.00
Common calves	2.25 to 3.50
Heavy bull calves	2.50 to 3.00

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle, 1,200; market steady, killing quality very plain; bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$5.75 to \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$3.50 to \$6.00; canners and cutters, \$2.50 to \$3.00; bologna bulls, \$4.00 to \$4.25; feeder and stocker steers, \$4.25 to \$6.25.

Calves, 1,100; market steady, improved quality considered; bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$9.00.

Hogs, 12,000; market steady to strong, top on

weighty butchers late Thursday, \$10.45; top price, \$10.35; bulk prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs, \$9.75 to \$10.35; packing sows, \$9.75; pigs, \$7.75 to \$8.00.

Sheep, 1,500. Fat lambs steady to strong; sheep steady; bulk prices follow: Fat lambs, \$17.25 to \$17.85; fat ewes, \$8.50 to \$10.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: This market continues firm under light receipts. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 55c to 60c, firsts 50c to 55c. Storage prices remain unchanged. A pooled car of British Columbia fresh is reported due to arrive this week. Imports for last week consisted of 73 cases of American storage eggs in seven different shipments. Poultry: Market unchanged.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: No fresh are arriving on these markets with the exception of small shipments from British Columbia. Storage stocks are practically finished. A very few storage firsts are still on the market and are jobbing at 47c. Poultry: Movement very light, prices unchanged.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 55c, firsts 50c, seconds 45c. A few storage are still on the market, extras jobbing at 50c, firsts 45c, though stocks are reported very low. A car of British Columbia fresh reported to be rolling this market.

What Pools Can and Cannot Accomplish

Continued from Page 4

of these is the difficulty of management and membership to maintain the same viewpoint. A co-operative organization is made up of a group of individuals, each of whom operates an independent business of his own, but all of whom have a common purpose in co-operating. After they have been united in an organization, each individual continues to go about his own business, while the management proceeds to execute the purposes of the new organization. There is always danger that members and management get out of step with each other. That is, the producers, busy with their own affairs, ignore the problems of the association. The management, on the other

hand, becomes so engrossed in the details of management as to lose the point of view of the members. This does not mean that the management fails to keep in mind the interests of the members; it is just as serious, however, from the point of view of harmony and efficient functioning; if the management interprets the needs of the members differently from the way the members themselves interpret them.

Thus even though the management is capable and sincere there is a real possibility for serious misunderstanding if the growers do not understand changes in the policy of the management, or if they come to believe that the management has not followed their original intentions. Other inherent weaknesses are that members become apathetic and fail to vote, or that they vote for politicians instead of for men of ability. Again, there is the strong tendency toward extravagance. The management may figure that a given expenditure costs but a fraction of a cent per unit—but the farmers later see the lump sum.

Finally, there is often at the start an "over sold" condition among the members of a new organization. Seldom, indeed, can a large organization be formed without raising hope too high. Then follows disappointment, contention and complaint, which only the most patient and capable of management can overcome. Indeed, here lies one of the big jobs of the manager of a co-operative association. He must not only be an efficient manager but must keep his membership with him. He must have such a vision of what a strong organization can do that his enthusiasm becomes contagious.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., LTD. TORONTO

The superiority of International Live Stock preparations always remains undisputed. Many thousands of users acclaim their merits—use them and make your stock thrive.

SHIP YOUR CATTLE DON'T SELL IN THE COUNTRY

Cattle markets have begun to rise, and seem likely to continue stronger.

On a rising market there is likely to be a big spread between country prices and central market prices, especially on the good cattle. Ship them—either direct or in co-operative shipments—and get this profit for yourself.

Write for latest market information

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

WINNIPEG MOOSE JAW EDMONTON CALGARY

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SPECIAL REDUCTIONS. Car load finest recently caught fish.

JACKFISH, box 100 lbs. Only	\$4.65	These fish taken from cold waters alive. Orders shipped same day as received.
TULIBEES, box 100 lbs. Only	3.85	
Lake Superior Fresh Frozen Herring, per bag 100 lbs.	\$3.90	
Dressed Whitefish, per lb.	12c	
Pink Salmon, per lb.	12c	
Soles and Brills, per lb.	10½c	
Lake Superior Trout, per lb.	16c	
Best British Columbia Red Salmon, per lb.	18½c	
A nice assortment 100 lbs.—25 lbs. Whitefish, 25 lbs. Jackfish, 10 lbs. Pickerel, 15 lbs. Tulibeas, 25 lbs. Soles and Brills.	\$8.75	
All boxed for	\$8.75	
Half box, same assortment, 50 lbs.	4.50	
Box Finnan Haddie, 15 lbs.	\$2.00	
Box Finnan Haddie, 30 lbs.	\$3.75	
Goldeyes, per lb.	6c	
Mullets, per lb.	4c	
Black Cod, per lb.	16c	
Halibut, per lb.	21c	
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM SCOTLAND		
Smoked Scotch Kippers, per box	\$2.75	
Finest Quality Smoked Haddock Fillets, Scotch, per box 28 lbs.	\$4.50	

No charge for boxes or packing. Write for any special variety wanted. Send cash with order. Write for special prices on Club Orders. United Farmer Locals, please write for special prices.

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Regulation Army Uniform Coats

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Made as illustrated, of all-wool olive drab melton. We can furnish these coats brand new. Sizes 32 to 42 chest measure. New wool tunics. Each **\$2.95**

Fur Coats

Men's Korean Beaver Fur Coats. Large shawl collar, knitted storm cuffs in sleeves, quilted body lining, length 50 inches. Regular price, \$60. Special clearing price, **\$26.95** delivered.

British manufacture, heaviest weight cotton Bedford cord men's trousers. Also high grade imported British corduroy trousers. Either line of these pants are worth at least \$6.00. All sizes. Our special delivery price **\$3.45**

All Wool Mackinaw Coats

Manufactured from heavy pure wool mackinaw cloth. All sizes. Our delivered **\$4.98** price. Mackinaw Pants, as above **\$3.95**

Men's Sweaters

Men's heavy weight, all-wool jumbo-knit sweater coats; shawl collar; hand-finished throughout. Worth \$12.50. All sizes. Delivered **\$5.95** price. Men's medium weight, 100 per cent. wool sweater coats and pullovers; all colors. **\$3.95** Worth \$8.00. Delivered price

Army Wool Coveralls

Excellent for mechanics and outdoor workers. We have been fortunate enough to receive a new shipment from Britain. Thousands of workers are now wearing this all-wool coverall instead of cotton overalls and smocks. Sizes 34 to 42. **\$2.95** Brand new. Delivered price

Pullover Sweaters

Men's sweater coats of men's all-wool, medium weight pullover sweaters, with shawl or double-roll neck collar or V-neck. Either solid colors including plain white, or contrasting stripes. Worth \$7.00. Extraordinary value. **\$2.98** Delivered price

Army Riding Breeches

Men's Cotton Bedford Cord Breeches. **\$2.95** All sizes. Delivered price. When ordering Breeches state your height and weight in order to ensure perfect fit.

New Leather Jerkins

Another big shipment of British Government brand new Leather Sleeveless Jerkins, calfskin top, mackinaw lined. **\$2.95** Delivered price

Pure Wool Melton Breeches

Nearly as heavy as mackinaw cloth, khaki and dark grey; sizes 30 to 40 waist. **\$2.98** Reduced price

Army Serge Lined Breeches

Top is made of very fine heavy weight waterproof duck, lined with pure wool khaki serge. Can be worn as pants instead of breeches, with long lumbermen's socks or leggings. Sizes 32 to 40. Made with five pockets and belt loops. Worth \$10. Brand new. Delivered **\$3.85** price

Khaki Wool Trousers

Khaki wool trousers, British made. New shipment. Sizes 32 to 38. Worth \$5.00. Our **\$1.99** price, delivered

Men's Civilian Trousers

We have just received 5,000 pairs of high-grade Civilian Trousers, developed from all-wool tweeds, chevrons and worsteds. Beautiful dark patterns value from \$4.50 to \$6.00. Sizes 30 to 44. Delivered price **\$2.98**

EXTRAORDINARY PURCHASE BRITISH-MADE CIVILIAN TROUSERS

7,000 pairs of English Tweed Pants, just received direct from English factories. Sizes 30 to 36 only. Worth \$3.50 to **\$1.95** \$4.50. Delivered, while they last.

Blue Serge Trousers

Men's Pants, made of 24-oz. all-wool blue serge, heaviest weight and strongest wearing serge pants obtainable. Sizes 34 to 44. Worth **\$3.98** \$10. Delivered price, reduced to

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Gigantic unloading SALE of British Government Supplies. An array of sensational Bargains that will dumbfound and overwhelm all competition. Read and heed the articles and prices listed in this SPECIAL Advertisement. Take advantage of this great money-saving opportunity. Dependable merchandise will never be cheaper. **ORDER AT ONCE.**

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The prices listed in this advertisement are a special inducement for subscribers to this paper. Kindly mention you saw it in The Grain Growers Guide, when ordering.

Extra Heavy Pure Wool Tweed Pants

Worth \$6.50. Sizes 32 to 44. **\$3.45** Delivered price reduced to

Genuine British Government Serge Pants

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Artillery Bridles

These high-grade Bridles are without a doubt the finest bridles offered in Canada today. They are made of best quality russet leather, double bits and double reins. Brand new, worth **\$2.95** \$10. Delivered price

Super-Quality South African Field Boots, Delivered Price \$4.95

New shipment of South African Field Boots, genuine British manufacture, of highest grade calfskins. Heavy soles; all leather lined. An excellent boot for either dress or work. **\$4.95** All sizes. Delivered price

Re-claimed Canadian Army Marching Boots

New soles and heels, perfect condition, sizes 5 to 13. Delivered **\$2.35** price

Sheep-Lined Moccasins Reduced to 98c



Genuine sheep pelt moccasins; thick sheep wool lining. Can be worn by men or women. Sizes 6 to 12. Brand new. Price **98c**

British Leather Leggings

Spring front, mahogany color; all sizes 13 to 17. A wonderful bargain. Give calf measurements for correct fit. Worth \$5.00. Now, **\$2.75** Delivered price

Army Wool-Wrap Leggings \$1.25 Pair

These popular wrap leggings or spiral puttees are practical and serviceable. Made of fine quality O.D. wool serge. They are regulation army style, full length and width. Brand new. Will fit any size leg. A big bargain at, **\$1.25** Per pair

Leather-Lined Vests

With leather sleeves, knitted collar and knitted wrists. All sizes. Delivered **\$5.95** price

Sheepskin-Lined Vests

Made of selected sheep pelts. Moleskin top, all sizes. Worth \$10. Delivered price, **\$4.95** reduced to

Vests

Leather-lined Vests, duck top and duck sleeves. Sizes 34 to 40 only. Delivered **\$2.95** price

Officers' Flannel Shirts, \$2.45

This is our officers' style khaki, medium weight, all-wool Military Flannel Shirt for men; collar attached. Made with two flap breast pockets. Reinforced at elbows. All sizes. **\$2.45** Delivered price

HOW TO ORDER

State size required. Also give your height and approximate weight when ordering. Give name of railway and state whether there is an express agent located there. Be sure to sign your full name and address with your order. Write plainly.

Army Shirts

Heavy cotton Army Fatigue Shirts; genuine government cloth. All sizes. Worth **\$1.50** \$2.00. Price, delivered free

Army Shirts

British military flannel, all wool, grey or khaki; attached collar. All sizes. Worth **\$1.95** \$3.50 each. Delivered free

All-Wool Toques

Suitable for men, women or boys. **25c** Delivered price

Leather Gloves

75c Leather Palm Gloves, now, **19c** delivered free

Work Gloves

Genuine horsehide; worth \$2.00 and **89c** \$2.50. Delivered price

Army Pure-Wool Gloves

Khaki. Delivered, per pair **35c**

Men's Fur Gauntlet Mitts

Heavy wool lining, genuine horsehide front; splendid for driving. Worth \$7.00. Sizes small, medium and large. **\$2.45** Delivered price

Boys' Mitts

Fur back, horsehide front, knitted wrist. **98c** Worth \$2.50. Now

Army Mitts

One finger and thumb, as illustrated. Genuine buckskin finish horsehide. Adjustable wrist strap. Worth **65c** \$1.50. Delivered price

Lined Horsehide Mitts **98c** Worth \$3.00. Now, delivered price, special



Transport Gauntlet Mitts

These gauntlets are the popular one-finger mitt style, which gives the warmth and comfort of a mitt with the convenience and handiness of a glove. They were made for the Army Transport Corps. Made of genuine horsehide, extra strongly sewn and reinforced. Lined throughout with heavy wool melton. Large gauntlet. It is absolutely the most practical driving or work gauntlet ever designed. They are an actual \$3.00 value. All sizes. Price, **\$1.45** per pair

Wool Hose

50c heavy wool hose. Now, delivered **29c** free

British Army Sox

500 dozen genuine government grey worsted pure wool Army Sox. New shipment just arrived, limited quantity. Special delivered **39c** price, per pair

Army Pure-Wool Sox

18,000 pairs of high grade all wool heavy Army Sox, made by Hanes and other high-class mills. Regular 75c and \$1.00 values. Colors, **49c** khaki or grey. Delivered price

WARNING

Our enormous buying power enables us to sell for less. If you want to get delivery of any of the goods listed in this ad., be sure to address your order

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2008 Eleventh Avenue, Regina, Sask. If you live in British Columbia, send orders to

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Army Wool Overcoats

\$3.95



THIS IS A SPECIAL PRICE FOR THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE FARMER READERS

Genuine Army All-wool Overcoat. Greatest overcoat bargain ever offered. These coats are most serviceable and practical for any kind of wear. Made as illustrated; every coat practically as good as new. They have been reclaimed by the government. Sizes 32 to 38. Be sure to state size wanted. Just think, an all-wool overcoat for **\$3.95**

Men's All-Wool Underwear

SHIRT AND DRAWERS 600 dozen pure wool super-quality Ribbed Underwear; heavy weight. Worth \$2.50 per **\$1.55** garment. Price delivered

Men's Union Suits Reduced

Extra heavy all wool Men's Ribbed Union Suits. Made of the finest virgin wool. This quality could not be duplicated for less than \$7.00 per suit. All sizes. Delivered price, **\$2.75** reduced to

Heavy Ribbed Pure Wool Union Suits; made by Stanfield's and other well-known manufacturers. All sizes. Delivered price, **\$2.45** reduced to

Soldier Housewife Kit

Includes needles, thread, buttons, etc., in khaki kit. Delivered price **7c**

Pure Wool Auto Robes

Largest size obtainable. Very beautiful plaid patterns in contrasting colors of blue, green, red and white. These robes are worth double our price. Selling like wildfire. Delivered **\$3.45** price, reduced to

15,000 Overall Coats, 89c

New shipment just received direct from the government. These British Army Smocks are made of heaviest weight denim cloth. An ideal garment for farmers, mechanics and other workers. Renovated but as good as new. Sizes 32 to 40. Regular \$3.00 value. **89c** Delivered price

Heavy Army Suspenders

Police and Firemen's style. New stock. Worth at least \$1.00. Delivered **45c** price

All-Wool Scarfs

Worth to \$4.00. All colors. Delivered, **79c** reduced to

Canadian Army Kit Bags

Brand new. Delivered **89c** price

Army Knife Bayonet

Everybody wants one of these knife bayonets. They not only make a wonderful memento and souvenir of the Great War, but are serviceable for hundreds of practical uses. The blade is 12 inches long, made of the very finest steel, can be sharpened for any use where a cutting edge is required. The handle is 4 inches long, made of fine hardwood; it is firmly attached with brass rivets and each knife is complete with a brand new scabbard, with loops for attaching to belt. Knife and scabbard is worth \$5.00. **\$1.25** Our price, each

British Scout Pocket Knife

Has large blades, punch, screw-driver, can-opener and key-ring. Wonderful \$2.50 value. **98c** Delivered

Second Grade

Renovated Army Blankets

Selected from Government surplus. Weight about 5 lbs. Size 62 x 90. Some require minor repairs. Delivered price **\$1.65**

We prepay all delivery charges

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